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WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD281620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 28 Dec 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, all-union radio commentator, with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial staff, and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of the journal KOMMUNIST]

[Text] [Andrianov] Good day, comrades. Today, comrade radio listeners, we are meeting with you almost at the final frontier of the old year. The time of yet another decade is running out in the history of our people and in the chronicle of all mankind. The starting point of the nineties of the 20th Century is drawing closer. The coming decade for us Soviet people has in prospect new plans dedicated to the noble aims of peaceful creation and of the improvement of the life of the working people. These lofty tasks are expounded in the draft of the basic guidelines of economic and social development of the Soviet Union in the new, 11th 5-year period and for the succeeding period right up to 1990. This precise program of action has been formulated by our party on the threshold of its 26th congress. This document confirms once again that socialist society has no other aspirations apart from the aspiration to guarantee the working people a peaceful, happy life.

Of course on the path of our economic development there are certain difficulties. They also exist with other countries of the socialist community. However, we and our friends abroad do not have unsolvable problems which will stand as an insurmassable obstacle on the path of progress. We do not have them because our joint forces have grown many times as a result of the fraternal unity and cooperation of the socialist countries.

Review of 1980

But the world of socialism is not isolated in our world. It exists in the real, international situation. This, as you know, has become seriously complicated in the year which is drawing to a close. Events in Afghanistan, where a year ago the second stage of the revolutionary process began, for Washington together with Beijing and Islamabad was a pretext to extend the undeclared war against the Afghan people. The problem of the U.S. hostages has been used by the United States with the aim of showing their military fist in the Persian Gulf. Imperialist forces are undertaking provocative intrigues around Poland, playing the part of her unbidden defenders.

All these actions, apart from everything else, have a fully defined general aim. It consists of developing a campaign of military phychosis and strengthening the militarization of the United States, forcing America's NATO partners to proceed in the same direction, and in the final analysis, having complicated the situation of international relations, to pull the world from detente. Imperialist circles would like to bring to a standstill many of those gratifying improvements in relations between states which have been achieved at a cost of great efforts and to turn things from a constructive dialogue to open confrontation reminiscent of the bad times of the cold war.

However the results of this year vividly bear witness to the fact that a completely different, directly opposite line in world policy exists and is being actively pursued. To be sure it is an indisputable fact that the forces of international reaction have not succeeded in forcing the majority of states from the course towards detente. This course is upheld by powerful forces, primarily by our country and its socialist allies.

All this strengthens the belief that dangerous relapses in international life are temporary phenomena and can be overcome. The awareness of this multiplies confidence that strengthening and consolidating the foundations of peace is a completely realistic affair. It is in the power of the peace-loving forces of our world.

[Nekrasov] I would say this, that if the question is posed on a general, broad background, then the past year has provided evidence of a substantial aggravation in the class struggle in all its forms and manifestations, including, naturally in international relations as well. If we turn indeed directly to international relations themselves, then I would like again to return to the utterance of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which he made during his visit to India. It has already been quoted several times in our press, but nevertheless, as it were, it sums up the results of the past 12 months.

Now the question is as follows, noted Comrade Brezhnev, where all things go from here? If this negative--and let's say openly--dangerous line is to be continued, then peace will come under serious threat. Or, good sense will win and then constructive policy, responding to the hopes of peoples and to the interests of all countries, will again break through.

But at the moment, for understandable reasons, many observers are concentrating their attention on what policy will be pursued by the new Reagan government. This as they say is a question of the near future, and let's wait a bit and see. But in the current situation, on the eve of the new year, something else is drawing attention to itself. Namely, the attempts of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, the most reactionary and the most aggressive, to push the future government of the United States towards the path of continuing Carter's course of undermining detente and even toward the path of hardening this course.

[Andrianov] I would like to note at this point how actively high-ranking military men in the United States have become involved in this campaign. Here before me is the text of an interview given to the READER'S DIGEST by General Rogers, the current supreme commander of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe. Here is what he stated, and I quote: It is necessary constantly to remember the increasing Soviet threat to the West. If the current attitude to this question which is of vital importance for us is maintained, I am afraid, he said, that our lagging behind will increase more and more and we will be powerless before the increasing might of the Soviets.

[Nekrasov] Yes, the myth of the Soviet military threat like before is being used by the military-industrial complex and the propagandist circles connected with it as a weapon of powerful pressure on governments, and not only on the Government of the United States but also of other Western countries, with the aim of forcing them to follow a course towards the further aggravation of tension.

[Andrianov] It must be supposed that no small role in maintaining and aggravating the contradictions of which you are speaking, is played by moods in favor of detente, which are being expressed in a highly unambiguous manner by broad public circles in the West. From press reports it is obvious that such moods, and not only moods but actions as well, have recently strengthened considerably.

[Nekrasov] Yes, and this is being observed both on the far side of the Atlantic and in Western Europe. Thus, wrote Flora Lewis, an observer with the New York TIMES the other day characterizing the situation which is forming on the eve of the new year in Western Europe: Recently in Western European countries the idea of disarmament is becoming ever more widespread, even unilateral nuclear disarmament. As this observer stressed, such a view reflects evident changes in public opinion in Western Europe, and an understanding--I add this myself--an understanding of the perniciousness and danger of that path, along which the U.S. ruling circles are about to lead NATO.

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, I suppose that one of the very important events which has exerted its influence on the development of the entire international situation is indisputably the Madrid meeting. It has in fact not yet come to an end. Its second part will take place in the new year. But still, we can make certain evaluations of the Madrid meeting briefly in our broadcast, can't we?

Evaluation of Madrid Meeting

[Nekrasov] Yes of course. What did this first stage of the Madrid meeting show? Well first and foremost, I would say the following: The majority of its participant states really demonstrated concern over the fate of detente and are really striving for the continuation of the process which began 5 years ago in Helsinki. Hence their unwillingness to engage in propagandist skirmishes toward which the U.S. delegation is pushing them with the support of certain other NATO figures. And hence their desire to hold a businesslike and constructive dialogue.

The second conclusion on the first stage of the Madrid meeting is that in essence it has been confirmed that the Final Act of the Helsinki conference is being fulfilled on the whole, despite opposition to it by its many opponents.

With satisfaction one can speak of--and this was spoken of in Madrid--the strengthening of political contacts in Europe and the development of cooperation in the economic, trading and cultural areas. At the present meeting in Madrid between 80 and 100 proposals have already been advanced, directed at the further development of the process of detente. Among them the greatest importance lies with the proposal advanced by Poland to hold as early as next year, beginning in October in Warsaw, a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

There is a third notable feature of the first stage of the Madrid meeting. That is the fact that the meeting's tone was set by the socialist countries with their constructive, peace-loving position and at the same time with their sensible approach to the proposals of the Western sides. The socialist countries had the initiative; they were the ones to adopt the most serious approach to the problems with which the meeting was being faced. This could not fail to be impressive, nor could it fail to affect the tenor of the discussion.

[Volskiy] Well, these basic tendencies to be seen in Europe--we have just discussed them--are, of course, to be discerned in Asia as well, though in a different form, with specific qualities of their own, since Asia is a huge and diverse continent where one can quite definitely see that it is only possible to secure peace and security together, by joint efforts of the interested countries. The constructive initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his recent visit to India have precisely this aim in mind. As an example, I will, in connection with this, recall the proposals, the known proposals concerning normalization of the situation in the Persian Gulf. To whom are they addressed? They are addressed to the United States, other Western powers, China, Japan and all countries which are ready to show interest in them and, naturally enough, to the Persian Gulf countries themselves. It is no coincidence that these states, the Persian Gulf states including a country like Kuwait and even the United Arab Emirates, received the Brezhnev doctrine, as it is called there, very positively and are studying it very attentively, because a path of genuinely independent development, free from military interference on the part of imperialist forces, free from the threat of conflicts and of bases being set up near their borders opened up before these countries and their peoples for the first time.

Persian Gulf Proposals

Those who are at present trying to cast doubts on the Soviet program for safeguarding peace in the Persian Gulf and somehow to frustrate its implementation, these forces are, of course, guided by something completely different; not by an approach to Asia with a desire to strengthen peace and security there, but by their own mercenary and narrow interests.

Their approach consists in forcing some or other Asian countries--and it is the United States above all that is striving to achieve this--to enter, maybe on an unofficial basis, for the time being, military-political blocs, to set them against other Asian countries, thus intensifying tension on the continent and trying to use this tension in order to establish their control over extensive regions of Asia.

Attempts to use the war between Iraq and Iran--which is still dragging on, and unfortunately, a near end to it is not in sight--are, in particular, connected with this, beyond any doubt. In what way is it to be used? Well, it is to be used to bring dissent into the ranks of the Arab countries first and foremost and to try to draw some of them, at least, into the Camp David alliance between Israel and Egypt. Incidentally, it is Saudi Arabia that figures here most prominently, with all its oil might. But not only Saudi Arabia, for the chain stretches further, reaching even the outer borders of the Arab world. Reports have come in this week, let us, for example, cite London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, that two Pakistani divisions are on their way to Saudi Arabia to provide personal protection for the royal family. Pakistan has begun to be referred to as the new gendarme of the Persian Gulf which, at long last, will replace the collapsed Iran of the shah.

There are reports that the number of Chinese troops deployed in certain regions of Pakistan, again in order to protect the most important projects, as it is being put in these reports, is being increased; and that a military base is even being set up near Karachi. Moreover, the base is again Chinese. So if we are talking of who it is in the Asian Continent as a whole to whom the role of the policemen is being assigned then we have to mention the Chinese leadership as well.

[Andrianov] To be more concrete, Dmitriy Antonovich, it is precisely this Beijing gendarme that destabilizes the situation in Asia. It is sowing discord in India's northeastern states, it is causing military provocations on the border with Vietnam, continuing to support Pol Pot's gangs.

[Volskiy] Well, Boris Vasilyevich, to be completely concrete, one is talking here of destabilization with the aid of interaction between the United States and China. It is precisely these two forces that are shattering stability in Asia. However, this alliance does not function, of course, in a vacuum. It is based on local reaction which is very frightened by the stepping up of the activity of liberation movements among the masses in various regions of the continent.

It is obvious that some people count on advantages from destabilization of the situation in Asia; it suits them when hotbeds of tension spring up on this continent, in various regions of it. However, this is of course not a farsighted policy; it is a policy that threatens all countries of this region, even those that participate in this dangerous game under pressure from outside and under the influence of their own prejudices or mercenary calculations. It is understandable why the initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his visit in India, aimed at normalizing the situation, should have met with such a positive response on the continent.

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, you earlier mentioned the problems connected with the new administration coming to power in the United States, Now, as we know, the process of forming the new American Government, has, essentially, been completed. What, in your opinion, can be said about its composition?

New U.S. Administration

[Nekrasov] Well, the process of forming its upper echelons--the cabinet--has been completed. Heads of the most important departments of state have been named. It is true that they are yet to be confirmed by the Senate. However, taking into consideration the fact that a majority in the Senate now also belongs to the Republican Party, it is obvious that on the whole this process will be smooth--more or less.

On the whole it is being said about the government that represented in it are people who are well conversant with their own problems, people who are closely connected with the business world and, who are, in some cases, its outright representatives. It is natural that attention in the United States and abroad should be drawn to people appointed to such key posts as defense secretary, state secretary or the President's national security adviser.

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, it seems to me that apparently the appointment of General Haig to the post of secretary of state is the most contradictory appointment in the new government. In any case, it is precisely this appointment that gave rise to the most heated discussions both in U.S. political circles and in the American press. It also gave rise to quite a few contradictory opinions in other countries. It is to be supposed that the whole world will attentively pursue his first steps in his capacity as the head of American foreign policy.

[Nekrasov] Well, in America, Haig is called a political general. He was connected with President Nixon's administration, where he occupied a post of no small importance, at least as far as the White House posts go; subsequently he was commander in chief of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe. He has now become the head of the foreign policy department. Incidentally, it is being recalled that during the years when he occupied the post of commander in chief, Haig was quite indiscrimate in bandying about the theses alleging a Soviet military threat. This is for the record, so to speak. Well, as for his future activities, I would like to confine myself to certain utterances which are being made on this score in the press of both West Europe and the United States of America. Here is, for example, what the West German paper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU is saying: Haig's appointment gives rise to some feeling of alarm. Is it not sufficient that generals in uniforms and generals in retirement earning their daily bread in the military industry already have a large enough influence in the United States as it is? Is it necessary to now have a general to determine the direction of American diplomacy as well? The American paper The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes: There is no doubt that Haig can be a good secretary of state and that he possesses important qualities for this. He is a very good organizer and one can hope that he will bring consistency and reliability to foreign policy--that is to say, qualities which, over the past 10 years, were frequently in short supply. We will see what the new secretary of state's policy and the State Department's policy will be like in the forthcoming weeks.

Trial in Beijing

[Andrianov] The trial in Beijing was practically completed toward the end of the current year. Essentially it only remains for the verdict to be made public . In connection with this one may encounter in the Western press all sorts of suppositions, like: Will Jiang Qing be sentenced to death or not? After all, she is the former wife of the Great Helmsman. However, the essence of the matter is, naturally enough, not in what sentences will, in the final analysis, be given to this or that participant of the so-called counterrevolutionary groups of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing.

[Volskiy] Boris Vasilyevich, I will here take the liberty of interrupting you. I recall the report that during the trial there was some kind of unexplained, and therefore incomprehensible, break in the work of the court. If I am not mistaken, I think court sessions were not convened for 4 days. On this score the correspondent of the British paper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in Beijing wrote--I will quote this report--that something serious was impeding the work of the court. He also reported that rumors about a crisis in the Chinese leadership intensified as a result of this break.

[Andrianov] I think that here the British journalist accredited in Beijing had in mind that this was yet another flare-up of the internecine fighting among the Beijing leadership. This flare-up is connected in the most direct way, naturally, with the trial in Beijing, and this is the typical feature: The break in the court proceedings that you mentioned took place precisely before the session at which Jiang Zing was to give evidence.

She realized that she had nothing to lose and probably decided, as they say, to stake everything. It must be assumed that the mood of Mao's widow was well known also to the organizers of the trial. They probably realized that the spouse of the Great Helmsman would call a spade a spade, concealing nothing and naming names, including that of Mao Zedong himself. I tend to think that the ruling elite in Beijing decided to look for a move to counter Jiang Qing's attacks on Mao. This move, in my opinion, came with the publication in RENMIN RIBAO of an article admitting Mao Zedong's personal responsibility for the so-called Cultural Revolution. At the foot of the article was the anonymous signature "a special observer". This nameless author admitted--incidentally, for the first time--that Mao Zedong, in the latter period of his life and particularly during the Cultural Revolution which was started on his initiative and guided by him, had committed errors which brought great misfortune upon the party and the people. Further, the author of this remarkable publication noted that Mao, of course, was not the only one to commit errors: other party leaders also committed errors, however, if they may be so called, allegedly had nothing to do with the crimes of the Lin Biao group and the gang of four.

[Nekrasov] Here, perhaps, there arises an appropriate and logical question. Who exactly did the author have in mind when he spoke of other party leaders who committed errors? I think we have all heard that recently in the Chinese press attacks on Hua Guofeng have become more frequent. True, they are of a veiled nature--so far, at least--but the subject of these attacks is quite clear: the current chairman of the CCP Central Committee.

[Andrianov] In our program which was broadcast 3 days after the start of the trial in Beijing we discussed in detail one aspect of the trial: the fact that it is a political tool in the hands of the Deng Xiaoping group in the struggle against those who were promoted by the Cultural Revolution and who are still in the Chinese leadership. Hua Guofeng is a typical representative of these figures, and the trial in Beijing, it is thought, has drawn the final line to his political career. But is is unlikely that Hua Guofeng is the only one involved. You will recall in this connection that during her evidence at the trial, Jiang Qing asserted that she had carried out the will of others, implementing the instructions of those in power, and in particular the orders of Mao Zedong and the Zhou Enlai, the then head of the Chinese Government and one of the deputy chairmen of the CCP Central Committee. During the court sessions the judges tried in every possible way to make Jiang Qing confess that they had tried to slander honest party and state figures, particularly Zhou Enlai who, as you know, died on 8 January 1976. The Western press dubbed him a charming premier and a restrained man who withstood the storm of the Cultural Revolution. But how did he manage to withstand the onslaught of that ruthless political campaign which cut down many well-known figures in the CCP and the Chinese state?

Judging by everything, more and more people in China are now wondering why this occurred. The answer is quite clear. Zhou Enlai came through all the troubles of the Cultural Revolution with comparative ease because he was in fact at one with Mao Zedong and was actively on his side. It was none other than he who supported Mao with every means at his disposal at the Lushan plenum of the CCP Central Committee in 1959 when Peng Dehuai, the then defense minister, condemned both the Great Leap Forward and the creation of people's communes, in other words the policy of the Great Helmsman. It was Zhou Enlai who chaired the commission investigating the crimes of Liu Shaoqi, the former chairman of the PRC who was repressed during the Cultural Revolution and died in prison. And then, 10 months ago, Shaoqi was rehabilitated.

Zhou Enlai did not lift a finger to save the lives of many leaders who perished behind bars, for example Marshal He Long, one of the legendary heroes of the Chinese people's liberation struggle. The Chinese people well remember the laudatory speech that Zhou Enlai delivered at the funeral of Kang Sheng; but now, at the trial, this bloody demon is being condemned in his absence for his crimes. Not so long ago Kang Sheng was posthumously excluded from the ranks of the CCP. During the trial, Jiang Qing said that the final condemnation of Liu Shaoqi and many other figures was made by Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai. Why then are you trying to protect them? she asked her judges. The Beijing press qualifies such statements by Jiang Qing as verbal contriving, while the members of the court have been advising her not to touch on unrelated matters.

[Volskiy] In general I think that the question of Zhou Enlai and his role is one of the most interesting and enigmatic ones at the trial, for the CCP leadership knows full well the role of Zhou Enlai during the Cultural Revolution. As the French LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS says, one of the official documents of the CCP Central Committee, a document designed for the upper categories of party cadres, says the following, and I quote: Zhou Enlai committed errors during the Cultural Revolution, but we must refrain from openly criticizing him and must support the idea of his being a victim of the gang of four. One wonders why the current Beijing leadership and the organizers of the trial chose such a tactic.

[Andrianov] Because otherwise the whole structure of the preplanned trial in Beijing would collapse, and the task of the trial's organizers is to place the responsibility for what happened in China during the Cultural Revolution and for what is happening now in the country's national economy onto the gang of four and the Lin Biao clique alone. Yet Zhou Enlai headed the PRC Government right up to his very death. Moreover, in April 1974 it was he who helped Deng Xiaoping get out of the slough of political disfavor and appointed as one of his deputies. All this, of course, gives just a partial explanation as to why those who arranged the trial were rather afraid of making it an open one.

[Nekrasov] I think it is appropriate here to recall a statement made by the New York TIMES not so long ago which said: To ordinary Chinese the trial has more the appearance of an act of revenge by the victims of the Cultural Revolution, rather than a well-thought-out attempt to find those guilty of persecuting people and other evil deeds during that period.

[Andrianov] The desire to hide these true culprits from the Chinese people shows yet again how the Beijing leaders are afraid of telling them the truth and how they are continuing to deceive the Chinese working people, deliberately lying to them in order to stay in power and preserve the banner of Maoism. However, what they say is right: Lies have short legs, so they don't go very far. And so, despite the calculations of the organizers of the trial to limit it to the framework of a criminal trial, it has in fact turned into a political tribunal before which Mao Zedong together with his notorious Maoism have been invisibly brought.

PRAVDA REVIEWS U.S. POLICY, BREZHNEV IN INDIA

LD241653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 80 p 5

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "International Review"]

[Text] The world is still in the process of interpreting what has rightly been called a historic event--the official friendly visit to the Republic of India by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. With press comment, statements by prominent public figures and politicians and careful analysis of the new Soviet initiative on strengthening peace and international security in the Persian Gulf region, the Soviet leader's visit was the number one topic in the life of the world community during the week under review. Taking place as it did under the conditions of a complex international situation, when the opponents of detente are desperately trying to exacerbate the situation, foist on mankind a new round in the arms race and wreck the current military equilibrium, the visit "graphically demonstrated that in the world there are mighty forces capable of defending peace and national independence and that there exists an immutable and proven policy which regards the millions' vital interests as of paramount importance.

The Echo of a Historic Visit

Honest and objective observers acknowledge that the visit to India by the leader of the Soviet state, the Delhi talks and the new proposals put forward by the Soviet Union not only open up broad vistas in the development of the traditionally friendly relations between our two great countries but constitute a substantial contribution to the consolidation of peace and international security.

Under headlines such as "L.I. Brezhnev's Constructive Plan," "The Soviet Doctrine of Peace and Security" and "Support for the Soviet President's Peace Program in the Indian Parliament" the Indian press carried reports on the statement by Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi, who spoke highly of the results of L.I. Brezhnev's visit. "The socialist USSR and nonaligned India," West Germany's UNSERE ZEIT writes, "are united in the belief that the paramount current task is to curb the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race." "L.I. Brezhnev and I. Gandhi," Britain's THE GUARDIAN writes, "have once again declared their determination to struggle unremittingly for peace and international security." Hungary's MAGYAR NEMZET points out that the results of the Delhi talks and the NATO Council session in Brussels, which took place at the same time, are diametrically opposed. On the one hand you have L.I. Brezhnev's peace plan and on the other the Atlanticists' list of military measures.

The deep interest aroused by the new proposals to stabilize the situation in the Persian Gulf region put forward by the Soviet leader in his address before the Indian Parliament continues unabated. The Soviet Union proposed that the United States and other Western powers, China, Japan and all states with an interest in this matter agree on undertakings to eliminate the causes of tension and military danger in the Near and Middle East--not to create foreign military bases there, not to resort to threats to use force, not to deploy nuclear weapons and to respect the sovereignty of states in the region and their chosen nonaligned status.

The Soviet initiative has met with the approval of the peoples of many countries, especially those who would benefit most from its implementation--the peoples of the Near and Middle East. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Foreign Ministry described the Soviet proposals as constructive, stressing that they could serve as a basis for bringing peace and stability to the region or for the independent development of the states located there. In a statement on the occasion of this week's Day of International Solidarity with the peoples of the Persian Gulf zone an AAPSO Secretariat spokesman pointed out that the explosive situation in the region is a direct consequence of the expansionist policy of U.S.-led imperialist forces. The Soviet Union's proposals, he stressed, accord with the vital interests of the countries in the region, and their implementation would enable the peoples of the region to decide their own destiny.

As the Indian proverb goes, it takes two hands to clap. The implementation of the USSR's peace-loving proposals depends not only on the Soviet Union and those countries which have already unambiguously declared their support for them. How was the Soviet initiative received in Washington and the capitals of the other NATO countries?

In its last weeks of office the J. Carter administration is trying to brush aside the Soviet proposals. Washington's stance can only be regarded as proof that new aggressive plans are still being hatched on the banks of the Potomac against the countries of the Near and Middle East. In a number of Western capitals efforts have been made to play down the importance of the Soviet peace initiative or to ignore it altogether (on the ground that to attack it directly would mean exposing oneself). However, that zealous henchman of imperialism Beijing has spoken out openly. A PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman viciously attacked the Soviet proposals. In so doing it was demonstrated once again that, when it comes to whipping up anti-Sovietism and exacerbating international tension, the Beijing hegemonists are striving to be "more Catholic than the pope" and to outdo U.S. imperialism.

When listening to the voices currently coming from across the ocean political observers sometimes do not know which of Washington's statements and steps to regard as expressing the country's long-term policy and which are transient phenomena. The United States is passing through a period of change. Two governments, as it were, exist in parallel--the outgoing J. Carter Democratic administration and the incoming Republican administration led by President-elect R. Reagan. The first is packing up and at the same time trying to foist on its successors as many decisions as possible which push the country onto the path of sabotaging detente and intensifying the arms race. The second is choosing its cabinet and White House staff and confining itself to general and very restrained statements.

New appointments were announced this week. Some 10 cabinet members have already been chosen. They are all representatives of society's upper echelon--big businessmen, bankers and lawyers. U.S. observers think that, from the view point of their political views, most of Reagan's choices, by Republican Party standards, have relatively moderate views. This selection was "balanced" by the appointment to the post of secretary of state of A. Haig, former supreme commander, NATO Forces, Europe, described by UPI as "an uncompromising soldier-diplomat." Observers point out that the composition of the cabinet to date is indicative of a resurgence of the traditional dominance in the administration of representatives of financial and industrial circles in the northeast of the United States.

Changes in Washington

Certain appointments have already caused displeasure among those Republicans who call themselves "rightwing hard-liners," including among extremely conservative southern senators. [paragraph continues]

The argument over the appointments portends a heated debate over what the new administration's policy should be. The increasingly active ultraright organizations, the most reckless representatives of the military-industrial complex and anticommunists blinded by hatred would like the Republican administration's line to differ from J. Carter's policy only in terms of still greater aggressiveness, emphasis on military force abroad and an intensified offensive against working people's interests inside the country.

As regards the future master of the White House, he is acting with caution, as the press points out, avoiding precipitate statements which might tie the new administration's hands. Reflecting on the Reagan administration's possible foreign policy, observers have drawn attention to a statement by the Republican C. Percy, the future chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who recently visited Moscow, where he was received by L.I. Brezhnev. Percy said that contacts between the two camps have inspired him with confidence that the United States and the Soviet Union are prepared to begin talks regarding arms control and other issues at an early stage in Reagan's presidency. He recommended the next U.S. president's advisers act in that spirit, the senator said.

There exist real opportunities and a need to improve Soviet-American relations on a mutual basis--which would have a tremendous beneficial effect on the whole world situation. Unfortunately, influential forces in the West, notably in the United States, are doing everything to prevent this and to inflame the international atmosphere still further. The outgoing American administration has taken on an extremely improper role in this matter. It is as though Carter's people have set themselves the goal of heaping onto their successors' shoulders the burden of the worst aspect of their legacy, which was rejected by Americans during the 4 November vote.

Particularly zealous in this is Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, and an anticommunist dogmatist to whose adventurist advice the Democrats largely owe their crushing election defeat. Hiding this time behind the formula "high-ranking figure in the Washington administration"--international commentators had little difficulty discerning who was behind the faceless mask--Brzezinski issued a call for a psychological campaign of pressure to be waged on Poland and the socialist community countries as a whole and for all possible support to be given to antisocialist forces in that country. The same provocative line was followed at the NATO Council session in Brussels by U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie, who tried to depict the internal processes in Poland as a "threat to the West's secuirty" and as a situation demanding "urgent political, economic and other measures on the part of the North Atlantic bloc." The meaning of the dirty game undertaken by the Carter administration is perfectly clear. By falsely dramatizing the situation in Europe, they are whipping up a state of anti-Soviet hysteria in order to force through plans for a NATO arms buildup and to encourage antisocialist elements in Poland to reckless actions.

The outgoing American administration is not only "pressing" its allies, demanding still bigger sacrifices to the god of war, but is also itself setting an example of militarist fervor. This week President Carter signed the draft law on the Pentagon's 1981 budget, which breaks all records in U.S. history. The overall ceiling for spending on an extensive program of the creation and deployment of new arms systems and on maintenance of the vast war machine has been set at $171.4 billion!

Europe's Role

To the accompaniment of ballyhoo about a mythical "Soviet threat," transatlantic politicians and NATO functionaries are trying to force the inert West Europeans to step up their military preparations and involve them in the implementation of U.S. interventionist plans in the Persian Gulf zone and in other world regions. The main levers for this are the decisions of the last two Atlantist assemblies--those of the 1978 Washington NATO Council Session on an annual 3-percent increase in military expenditure and of the 1979 Brussels session imposing the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on Western Europe.

Whereas in the military sphere Washington is having varying success in bringing its allies "into line," in the U.S. efforts aimed at undermining trade, economic, scientific and cultural links with the socialist countries Western Europe clearly does not wish to march in step with the transatlantic politicians.

The U.S. AP agency recently produced figures which showed that this year's commodity exchange between the USSR and the leading West European countries considerably exceeds last year's. According to these figures, the total volume of bilateral trade between France and the USSR for the first 9 months of this year increased by 60 percent, the FRG's exports to the USSR for the first 8 months was up by 17 percent, the total volume of Italy's trade with the USSR for the first 7 months was approximately 30 percent higher and Britain's trade for the first 9 months was almost 20 percent higher. All this, the agency states, leads one to think that the attempt of the West (or more precisely, of the Carter administration--G.V.) to punish Moscow will yield nothing.

In displaying great interest in the development of trade links with the Soviet Union, West European politicians and businessmen are proceeding from economic expediency which has become particularly urgent in the conditions of a regular slump, mass unemployment and energy crisis in capitalist countries. At the same time they are aware that trade, economic cooperation and scientific and technical links serve as an important means of strengthening mutual understanding and improving the political atmosphere. Washington is getting annoyed in vain, chastizing disobedient Europeans and trying to frighten them. At the basis of the disagreements which have arisen so sharply this year between the United States and Western Europe lie deep economic and political causes. The European public does not agree with the transatlantic hegemonists who consider that the old principle of the U.S. military-industrial complex "what is good for General Motors is good for America" must be spread throughout the whole world. The Europeans do not wish to be either hostages of the Pentagon, which is planning to turn Western Europe into its "theater of military operations," or pawns in the economic game of the U.S. corporations, which take the course of boycotts and sanctions against the socialist countries to get the better of their rivals. And first of all they want the preservation and continuation of detente which has given so much to the "Old Continent," where the two bloodiest wars originated.

In such an atmosphere they cannot fail to see why there are political figures adopting the position of realism. As FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt stated this week, Europe can cope with the responsibility laid on it only by continuing to make efforts to cooperate with the Soviet Union and the other East European states on the basis of guarantees of equal political and military strength.

The year 1980 is drawing to a close with a complex conflict between the forces of peace and the forces of aggression. The events of each week confirm that the course of military superiority, confrontation and interference in the internal affairs of states taken by Washington during the seventies and eighties has no future and is dangerous. Life during that time indicates that there are social and political forces in the world capable of making a stand for detente, preserving and multiplying the good created by the efforts of millions. The CPSU and Soviet Government, following the Leninist course of peace and friendship between peoples, are struggling resiliently to achieve these noble aims.

'STUDIO NINE' CITED ON U.S. POLICY IN ASIA

LD272118 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Soviet television has described the policies of the United States and China as a destabilizing factor in Asia. On Saturday the political program, Studio Nine, noted that along with creating a network of military bases, Washington was trying to establish new coalition ties against the Soviet Union. The alliance of the United States, China and Japan, the countours of which are becoming more and more evident now, could increase tension. As for the Soviet Union, the program said it stands for reducing confrontation. At that point, Soviet television called the recent visit by President Brezhnev to India and his peaceful initiative to demilitarize the Persian Gulf and stabilize the situation in Asia as a whole an important event of positive importance. Participants in the program said that it was a pity that the United States, the policies of which are more and more dominated by the military, did not respond positively to these proposals.

Further on Program

LD272300 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Dec, TASS--During the visit to India Leonid Brezhnev put forward a real programme for stabilising the situation in Asia. The main element of the programme is to reduce military tension in the region, brought about by U.S. actions. This was emphasized today in the Soviet "Studio Nine" TV programme devoted to an analysis of the situation in the countries of the Asian Continent.

Taking part in the programme were Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, and Aleksandr Bovin, political news analyst of the newspaper IZVESTIYA. The host of the programme was Valentin Zorin, political news analyst of Soviet television.

Speaking of the biggest country of the continent--China, Aleksandr Bovin emphasized that at present the leadership of that country acts as an opponent of any attempts at stabilising the situation in Asia.

Describing the changes that come about inside China Bovin said their essence is in renunciation of the principal directives of Mao Zedong. Virtually, he pointed out, the tenet of the infallibility of the Great Helmsman has been rejected.

Yevgeniy Primakov, touching upon the question of Afghanistan, stressed that the main process which now occurs in that country is the process of stabilisation. It manifests itself in the consolidation of the party and the strengthening of the army which is standing up for the revolution in the establishment of contacts on a sound, constructive basis between the central leadership and the tribes, and in the increasing number of refugees returning to the country.

The stabilisation process, Primakov observed, is proceeding with difficulties, and one of the main causes of that is the ongoing interference from the outside.

The process would have proceeded quicker, he went on to say, if Pakistan and Iran met the Afghan leadership's proposals on negotiations, the proposals which were put forward in May this year.

The participants in the television programme emphasized that the current war between Iran and Iraq runs counter to the national interests of the two countries. It has led to an aggravation of the intra-Arab relations. The war is of benefit only to the USA and Israel, since the unity of Arab countries becomes weakened because of it.

'UNREASONABLE' APPROACH AT MADRID TALKS HIT

LD241145 Moscow NEDELYA No 51 in Russian Signed to Press 21 Dec 80 pp 8-9

[Correspondent Eduard Kovalev commentary: "Madrid: Two Approaches"]

[Text] The first stage of the Madrid meeting has ended. The forthcoming short break will last until the end of the New Year holidays. The indisputable fact is that dialogue between West and East has resumed and is continuing--a dialogue which certain officials on Washington's Potomac have endeavored to torpedo altogether or at the very least have threatened to turn into an anticommunist monologue in Madrid. At closed plenary sessions and in the commissions--the auxiliary working organs--delegates of 33 European countries and also of the United States and Canada have exchanged opinions on progress in implementing the provisions of the Final Act, on improving relations between our continent's states, on consolidating security, developing cooperation and deepening the process of detente in Europe, and have submitted proposals aimed at deepening and developing the principles of the Final Act.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries actively advocate that the Madrid meeting become a major landmark and that it focus upon the search for realistic solutions acceptable to all participants. The socialist community countries' delegation are making every effort to impart to the meeting a businesslike and constructive nature and to round it off with practical results. The speeches of the fraternal socialist countries' delegates and the speeches of our delegates have pointed directly to the fact that the adoption of a precise and definite decision in Madrid to convene a conference on military detente and cooperation in Europe in the immediate future would be of the greatest significance for progress in this direction.

Our readiness for constructive cooperation is clearly expressed in the authoritative decisions of the 5 December Moscow meeting of leading party figures and statesmen of the Warsaw Pact member countries. Leaders of the socialist community countries confirmed all former proposals of the Warsaw Pact organization, which have as their objective the development of the debate in the Spanish capital in such a way that would open up new prospects for implementing the Helsinki documents and for the cause of peace and detente on our continent. The socialist countries are concerned to secure an understanding of the results of the past 5 years in respect of the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act. They are not evading discussion of any of the problems examined in Helsinki and on which appropriate decisions were adopted. And at the same time the socialist countries proceed from the conviction that attention must be mainly focused not on the past but on the future, on elaborating specific new accords which would lead to full implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act.

The potential for expanding political ties, for developing economic and cultural cooperation, for activating various exchanges between European countries is indeed great. And if it is far from being fully exploited, this can be attributed to a large extent to the mistrust and suspicion which inevitably appear in a situation where the arms race is being escalated. Precisely for this reason, along with the advancement of concrete proposals for developing cooperation in various spheres, the socialist countries attach special significance to achieving agreement on holding a European conference on military detente and disarmament. The proposal that it be convened was submitted by the Polish delegation. France and Yugoslavia came out with similar initiatives. The Polish proposal opened a new stage in the meeting's work. It is to be hoped that it will be more fruitful than the preceding one.

We are also witnessing a different approach in which skepticism as to the successes of the Madrid meeting, attempts to drown discussion of vitally important problems in demagogic verbiage and a desire to lead the meeting discussion anywhere but into the channel of the Helsinki accords, can all be clearly traced. This unconstructive, overtly demagogic attitude has so far characterized the speeches of delegations from the United States, Britain, Canada and certain other NATO countries. They are foisting on the debate's participants a futile course, in an attempt to transform the Madrid meeting into a platform for base propaganda. The U.S. delegation is displaying immoderate activity whenever there is an opportunity, under cover of the Helsinki accords, for "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries and for interference in their internal affairs. The outgoing U.S. administration, as is obvious, is trying its utmost to bequeath to its successors an atmosphere of confrontation at the Madrid meeting. This unreasonable political line constitutes a real threat to peace in Europe.

It is precisely for this reason that such a political course arouses surprise and perplexity, to say the least, among the overwhelming majority of journalists accredited to the Madrid meeting, including Western journalists and many delegations participating in discussion of very important international problems. American representatives and delegates of certain other NATO countries directed their chief efforts in the first weeks toward "condemning" the socialist community states for alleged "violations of human rights" taking place there. Speeches by U.S. delegates, in particular, even contained propaganda for the views of so-called "dissidents", or to put it more plainly, of renegades, many of whom have in fact been brought to trial and convicted of crimes in accordance with Soviet legislation and the laws of other socialist countries. It is curious to note that neither the United States nor its partners, which are so fond of discussing other people's "shortcomings", do not mention in their speeches the situation in this respect in their own countries where there are flagrant violations of human rights.

As far as the real, rather than the demagogic, defense of human rights is concerned, the struggle for these rights and democratic freedoms is, for us communists and all the Soviet people, something natural. We have no grounds for abandoning serious discussion of these problems. But we comprehend these rights far by no means in the curtailed form in which the West comprehends them. For us, this struggle, in addition to the defense of individual and collective democratic freedoms guaranteed by our Constitution, also includes guaranteeing the right to work, to health protection, education, housing, access to the cultural treasures and, finally, it includes man's basic right--the right to live in peace and security.

The Soviet country attaches important significance to the practical implementation of all the accord of the Final Act including those which relate to the sphere of cultural relations, the exchange of information and the development of contacts between people.

If we look at things in an unprejudiced and unbiased way, it becomes absolutely clear that the Soviet Union has achieved substantial positive results in the area of developing contacts and ties in the humanitarian sphere, which of course our unscrupulous critics deliberately pass over in silence. If we are to mention oral and printed information, then various Soviet organizations in the past 5 years have hosted and sent abroad a large number of lecturers on the most varied questions. Our writers and translators have taken active part in discussions with colleagues from the United States, the FRG, France, Italy, Spain, Finland and other countries. Similar active exchanges of people have also taken place at the level of journalistic and other creative organizations. [paragraph continues]

Printed publications from other all-European conference member states are widely disseminated on Soviet territory. Thus, the Progress Publishing House alone has published works of 536 foreign writers with a total print run of over 5 million copies. Over 100 books by foreign authors have also been published by the Khudozhestvennaya Literatura Publishing House with a total print run of 15 million copies. In many cities of the USSR the free sale of foreign books and periodicals from the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Austria, Belgium and other conference member countries has been organized. In the current year, over 2,000 newspaper and magazine titles from 46 countries of the world, including from 211 Western countries, have been disseminated in the USSR. These figures speak for themselves.

The Soviet authorities have also done a great deal to facilitate the work of foreign journalists in the USSR. We have no quotas for foreign mass media representatives. (Let us mention incidentally that in many Western countries the numbers of Soviet journalists are rigidly limited--E.K.). We have come to an understanding with many countries on multiple visas for correspondents permanently accredited to the USSR, the procedure for registration and accreditation has been simplified and opportunities for foreign journalists to tour the USSR have been facilitated and extended. On the other hand there are increasingly frequent instances in the West of Soviet journalists being refused a visa or being refused permission to visit one region or another which other correspondents may visit unhindered.

When analyzing questions of facilitating the exchange of information we must not however pass over the substance of journalists' professional activity and what purposes it serves; the mass media constitute a keen and powerful weapon and its use requires maximum circumspection. For there are examples (and these are unfortunately quite numerous) where the abuse of the opportunities afforded by the press, radio and television has been harming individuals, peoples and mankind as a whole. It is precisely for this reason that any country, any society may feel the need to protect itself from unscrupulous journalists. Therefore we must take pains not only to improve journalists' working conditions but also to see that they fulfill their duty--to promote by their work a strengthening of international cooperation and good neighborliness among states and peoples.

When examining these questions mention must also be made of the fact that the rate at which the provisions of the Final Act pertaining to expanding ties in the sphere of culture and education, information and contacts between people, is determined primarily by the level of detente achieved. The higher that level, the more favorable are the opportunities for developing cooperation in the humanitarian sphere and vice versa.

To sum up, the following conclusion must be drawn: Either the Madrid meeting, having been turned at the wish of a number of Western delegations into a veritable theater of "cold war," will thus push the peoples of Europe into an unbridled arms race and create major obstacles in the way of developing detente or else a sensible, business-like and constructive approach will prevail in the Spanish capital and a decision will be adopted on the early convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament to open the way to advancing the development of detente on all fronts, as is stated in the Final Act.

The prominent Spanish writer Jose Cela recently told a TASS correspondent: "The Madrid meeting is an excellent opportunity to discuss problems of real concern to all Europeans, such as, the search for ways of safeguarding the world from war and the peoples from annihilation, preserving our centuries-old civilization, extending the areas of cooperation between us and making man's accumulated cultural assets common property." These are fine words demonstrating that it is not in Europe's interests to block the difficult but nevertheless living process of detente.

PRESIDENT-ELECT REAGAN'S COMMENT ON HOSTAGES NOTED

LD251446 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 25 Dec, TASS--The United States is not interested in solving the problem of hostages and is trying to use this problem to avenge the failures of American policy in Iran, Prime Minister Raja'i said on Tehran television. The American Government's refusal to meet Iran's demands, he said, has confirmed once again this conclusion drawn by the Iranian people. The United States Government has not only frozen assets belonging to Iran and refuses to return the wealth plundered by the shah but has also given American companies the possibility to file suits against Iran although it is the American Government that is responsible for everything that has happened in American-Iranian relations. The issue is not some ransom for the hostages, as attempts are being made to present matters, but the aggression against Iran and interference by the United States in its internal affairs, and attempts to deprive Iran of its capital, he said.

Washington, 25 Dec, TASS--President-elect Ronald Reagan has spoken on the issue of hostages for the first time after his election. He said in particular that the captors were still making demands to the U.S. in exchange for a return of the hostages and describes Iran's position as one of disregard for international law.

Representatives of the present American administration have also made threatening statements in respect of Iran.

The continuing buildup of American military might in the Persian Gulf area is evidence of the plans harboured by the Washington administration. Concentrated there by now are about 40 American warships, including three aircraft carriers with 200 planes on board. There are 1,800 marines on board landing ships. At the same time the United States is expanding its network of military bases in the region. It is intended to use these bases as transshipment points for sending to the Persian Gulf area up to 200,000 troops of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

REJECTION OF IRAN'S 'LEGAL' DEMANDS CONDEMNED

NC241333 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear friends: The United States has definitely rejected the demands tendered by Iran as the conditions for the release of the American embassy employees who are being kept as hostages in Tehran on charges of spying. In his television remarks, U.S. Secretary of State Muskie, in order to justify this rejection, described Iran's demands as illogical and unacceptable. U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, too, in his remarks on television bluntly alluded that if Iran does not concede, the use of force against Iran is not ruled out. This is the same way the New York TIMES interpreted Brown's remarks.

What has happened? As you know, previously, representatives of competent U.S. officials repeatedly announced that the United States of America is allegedly prepared to accept Iran's conditions. For instance, the Washington POST, referring to remarks by U.S. officials, wrote at the beginning of December that the United States is prepared to unfreeze Iranian assets in American banks. The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT pointed out that this demand by Iran is completely (?valid), legally speaking. But once the time for action came, Washington (?actually ruled out the possibility) of fulfilling Iran's demands.

More than 300 American companies and banks issued financial claims against IROP and have asked it to pay a few billion dollars. The Carter administration announced that Iran's assets will not be released if these claims are not studied. As American newspapers report, a court review of these claims requires many years.

With regard to the funds pertaining to the wealthy plundered by the former shah--which is being kept in the banks of the Rockefellers and the Morgans--it should be said that the United States of America considers these amounts as the personal wealth of the shah's family, which it keeps under lock and key. Therefore, on the other side of the ocean, they are acknowledging the legal aspect of the plundering of the Iranian nation by the shah, and the United States is not (?prepared) to return this amount to Iran.

It is also very clear that the United States of America does not intend to stop its intervention in Iran's affairs. The stationing of American warships near Iranian coasts and the policy of hammering out of a new military pact in the region with the help of the shah's friends and the archenemies of the Republic of Iran--the Israeli Zionists and As-Sadat's regime, the pro-imperialist regime, and Sultan Qabus in Oman--proves this point. The presence of American military bases near Iranian borders is a direct threat to Iran's sovereignty. The number of these bases are continously increasing and their activities are intensifying.

Eveyone is also aware of the fact that the American imperialists continue to effectively help the Iranian counterrevolutionaries who are hatching conspiracies against Iran and want to reestablish the monarchy in your country. The recent visit by Ashraf, the sister of the former shah, to the United States is clear proof of this. While in the U.S., Ashraf, who heads the most unrestrained group of counterrevolutionaries, met with Rockefeller--millionaire and the shah's sincere friend; Kissinger--the former U.S. secretary of state; and Rogers--who held the position before Kissinger. The former princess met with these people's full understanding, and she was promised support. According to the French magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, (?seven) American presidents, who replaced one another in the White House over a period of 40 years, constantly assisted Mohammad Reza's bloodthirsty regime and now, after the fall of the monarchy, the Iranian counterrevolutionaries enjoy this assistance.

As we see, all existing evidence points to the fact that the United States of America not only does not (?consider Iran's demands seriously), but it does not want to alter its policy toward your country either. The United States shows no consent whatsoever toward Iran and is not willing to consider Iran's legitimate rights and its just interests.

BRZEZINSKI STATEMENTS ON POLAND CRITICIZED

LD241006 Vilnius in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The American press has of late carried revelations of a certain high-ranking person in the Washington administration who has forbidden journalists to mention his name. The statement made by this anonymous author is of an obviously provocative nature and obviously directed against Poland and the Soviet Union. It calls upon to carry a psychological campaign of pressure on Poland and all the other socialist countries to render all possible assistance to the antisocialist and antinational forces in Poland and to strive for undermining the ideological unity of the Polish people, besides interfering into the domestic affairs of the Polish People's Republic. The high-ranking official goes in for vicious insinuations with regard to Soviet foreign policy and ascribes to Moscow, so to say, plans and intention of various sorts.

The idea underlining the statement shows through as the concocted plan has, in fact, nothing to do with the Soviet Union. The tone, style and character of the statement expose the author, himself. Judging by all, he is no other than secretary for national security of the United States, Zbigniew Brzezinski himself, who is trying to make use of the last weeks of his presence in the American administration for instigatory activities. Zbigniew Brzezinski's attacks are another proof of the fact that the underhand practices of the antisocialist forces in Poland serve as a pretext for the opponents of People's Poland to circulate libelous propaganda against it.

As for notorious Soviet threat, it is enough point to remind here all who have spread this myth including those who [words indistinct], that many a time they have found themselves in the church in an attempt to intimidate the Poles and other nations. This last attempt is no exception.

ALLEN APPOINTMENT AS SECURITY ADVISER NOTED

LD241458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Excerpts] A TASS correspondent reports from Washington. The formation of the cabinet of Reagan's Republican administration is nearing completion. Richard Allen has been appointed President-elect Reagan's assistant for national security affairs.

Allen was a member of the National Security Council under President Nixon, as well as deputy presidential assistant for international economic affairs. Since 1972 he has been president of the Washington consultative firm, Potomac International Corporation. Allen played an active part in the election campaign of the new president of the United States, Reagan, as his chief adviser on foreign policy issues.

Speaking at a press conference Allen said that he was fully determined to give back to the National Security Council its former functions, to act as adviser to the president and his cabinet on national security issues leaving the process of drawing up and implementing foreign policy to the secretary of state and the defense secretary. He indicated that he would not make public statements on foreign policy, as his predecessors have. Allen spoke out in favor of intensifying the American military presence in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region under the pretext of securing the unhampered flow of oil and guaranteeing the United States' vitally important interests in the region.

Haig, the secretary of state designate in the Republican administration, has held a closed conference with leaders of the so-called transitional subgroup at the State Department, aimed at ensuring a smooth transfer of power from the Democratic to the Republican administration. After the conference, the entire group was dissolved. The dissolution of the Republican diplomatic subgroup is officially explained by the fact that it has completed its work. Observers believe, however, that the real reason is the increasingly frequent cases of leaks to the press of secret material concerning the State Department's activity.

WEINBERGER BACKS 'POSITION OF STRENGTH' POLICY

LD241647 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Dec 80 p 1

[TASS report: "Revelations From the Future Pentagon Chief"]

[Text] San Francisco, 20 Dec--C. Weinberger, defense secretary designate in the new U.S. administration, has advocated a buildup of the American war machine and the implementation of a "position of strength" policy.

In an interview with journalists he stated that the R. Reagan administration will eliminate the alleged "U.S. lag in the ability of the American Armed Forces to repulse threats and potential aggressors."

As is known, the mythical U.S. "lag" in the military field was the very pretext under which the current J. Carter administration adopted a policy of esclating the arms race, raising the U.S. military expenditure ceiling in 1981 to the astronomic sum of $171 billion.

COMMENTARIES VIEW OUTGOING ADMINISTRATION POLICY

'Russians Are Coming' Game

LD290158 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Weekly review program: "The Soviet Press on the United States and Soviet-American Relations"]

[Text] The time when the current U.S. administration is replaced with another one is drawing near. However, up to the inauguration of the new president, Ronald Reagan, American policymaking will be determined by the Carter government. What characterizes the last political actions of the Democrats and what legacy are they leaving the Republicans? Political observer for the APN news agency, Gennadiy Gerasimov, in an analysis of this question made for the weekly MOSCOW NEWS, comes to the conclusion that the outgoing administration is trying to steal a march on the incoming administration in order to further restrict, even at this point, the possibility for flexibility in Soviet-American relations. For this purpose, Gennadiy Gerasimov says, an emergency session of the "Russians are coming" game is now being held in Washington.

Roland Evans and Robert Novak write in the Washington POST about a top secret CIA report known as the National Intelligence Estimate covering the new year of 1981. They write that the United States' next president will probably be terrified when he reads the 350 odd pages, because its conclusion is that the strategic balance has been violated in the Soviet Union's favor. Gennadiy Gerasimov emphasizes in this connection that the CIA director, Adm Stansfield Turner, has produced a report contradicting prior official statements by the Carter administration that in principle the two sides' strategic capabilities were equal. However, in defiance of this statement, the report alleges that strategic arms limitation becomes a comic absurdity.

The CIA report, the APN agency observer goes on to say, is just a variation on the old theme "the Russians are coming." Journalist Jack Anderson, for one, cites a secret report by the Defense Department stating that the concentration of troops and armaments in Western Europe is not adequate enough to put up a strong defense at the initial stage. Anderson also refers to another special report that dwells on the inadequacy of the United States' warning system. General Rogers, commander of the Joint Armed Forces in Europe, speaks of a Soviet threat whose dimensions have allegedly increased greatly in a brief period.

In the meantime, the Heritage Foundation publishes a panic-inspiring report with the conclusion that it's necessary to urgently build up all types of armaments.

Another ultra rightwing organization, Coalition for Peace From the Position of Strength, makes a film about an attack on the American continent to scare millions of American TV viewers.

It would be half as bad, Gennadiy Gerasimov says in conclusion, were all this an epilogue, a spontaneous eruption of anti-Sovietism by the outgoing administration. Much more dangerous is its attempt to make this epilogue with an accompanying salvo of new variations of the old theme of "the Russians are coming" the prologue of the incoming administration.

'Duplicity, Hypocrisy'

LD281228 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Valentin Zorin "Moscow Viewpoint" talk]

[Text] Those who observe the actions of the outgoing Carter administration from the outside cannot help feeling that the administration has been behaving rather strangely in its last weeks in office. President Carter and his cabinet are behaving as if they will not have to hand over power to the president-elect's team.

They have in fact started hectic activity, and significantly this activity is clearly of a one-sided nature. Ignoring the acute domestic issues for quite understandable reasons, the Carter administration is making every effort to build up international tensions in its last days in office. In spite of the fact that it is clear to anyone that the military budget will be dealt with by the incoming administration, the outgoing one is making every effort to ensure that the Reagan team will inherit extremely high military spending. I would not like to speculate on the size of the military budget of the Reagan administration but I would like to make it clear that the Carter administration is acting in such a way as to limit the incoming administration's freedom of choice and decisionmaking by imposing on the Reagan team its own concepts and plans.

The outgoing administration is making unprecedented efforts to impose on America's allies another round of the arms race which is fraught with great danger. The very special position of the politicians about to leave office manifests itself in the unseemly way in which they deal with America's allies. There is every reason to doubt that the present defense secretary, state secretary, and the national security adviser would have been so tactless and rude to their allies if they faced another 4 years in office and had to deal with the allies in the future. It is hardly likely that these glaring violations of diplomatic conventions could be ascribed to lack of experience or the irritability of unlucky politicians. The actions of the Carter administration indicate a desire to make relations of the Reagan administration with America's allies difficult.

Lets take a look, for instance, at the hysterical propaganda campaign that Washington and the mass media, bobbing in its wake, launched over the events in Poland. In the whole range of slanderous campaigns launched by the Carter administration in recent years to mislead American public opinion the hysterical campaign over Poland stands out because it is characterized by the gross distortion of the actual situation in Poland and because it poses a potential threat to peace. Those who base their opinions on Washington's official statements and reports by the mass media are in fact seriously misled. Provocative allegations that the Soviet Union has already sent its troops to Poland or is prepared to do so that are showered on the American public are aimed at whipping up tension. At the same time Washington's open interference in Poland's internal affairs is fraught with dangerous and far-reaching consequences. The signs are that Jimmy Carter and his advisers are trying to tighten the knot because they know they won't have to undo it.

The activity of the outgoing administration in its last days in power shows its duplicity and hypocrisy. As you may well remember, President Carter, faced with an imminent defeat in the elections, attempted to pose as a peacemaker and accuse the other presidential contender of being a warmonger, holding views that were dangerous for peace. The international community will form its opinion of the incoming administration on the basis of its policies and not pronouncements.

The last days in power of the Carter administration have given sufficient grounds to believe that its policies were from beginning to end aimed at building up international tension and whipping up the arms race to the detriment of the American people who face many unresolved and acute problems. They have also indicated that all ostensible attempts by the Carter team to show their commitment to peace were plain hypocrisy and duplicity, aimed at misleading the public both at home and abroad.

NOVIKOV DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH MPR'S MAYDAR

LD231131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A meeting took place on 17 December between I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. The talk touched on questions of the further development of economic cooperation between the USSR and the MPR.

U.S. 'PRESSURE' FOR JAPANESE REARMAMENT VIEWED

LD251740 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 25 Dec 80

["The Pentagon's Pressure on Japan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The draft military budget for the 1981 fiscal year, published in Tokyo by the Ministry of Finance, has caused undisguised irritation in Washington. Instead of the expected 9.7 percent budgetary increase of direct Japanese military allocations, as was forecasted by the U.S. Secretary of Defence Harold Brown, it is intended to increase Japan's military spendings by 6.86 per cent as compared to last year to reach 11.5 billion dollars. It might appear that Japan had not reacted to U.S. pressure which was particularly intensive during this year. But this is not so. The figure of 6.86 per cent appears to be only an approximate one. The newspaper MAINICHI writes that Japan's National Defence Agency intends at all cost to press for an increase of military allocations by 9.7 per cent, that is, in compliance with the figure demanded of Japan by the United States. Displeasure both with the absolute figures of Japan's military spendings and the rate of Japan's rearmament is not concealed in Washington. As admitted by the New York TIMES, the U.S. leaders would want, for instance, the Japanese five-year military program to be fulfilled a year ahead of schedule, that is by 1983. But the rates of growth of Japan's military spendings are very high as it is: The average annual increment of military allocations during the past ten years amounted to eight per cent, or much higher than even in the case of NATO. The Japanese military budget has grown 13 times during the past two decades. Nobody now doubts the fact that Japan is rearming and at a sufficiently rapid pace at that. But the people in Washington want to push Tokyo towards a still greater militarisation. More than that, the United States is interested not just in a growth of Japan's military might in general, but only in the growth of such military potential that would serve the interests of the Pentagon, the aims of American policy in Asia. In other words, it is intended to turn Japan into an active accomplice in American venture in Asia and other explosive areas.

It is exactly for these purposes that the U.S. administration demands of Tokyo greater economic and military assistance to a number of Middle East countries, to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and even to some members of the NATO bloc, thus hoping to draw Japan into the military strategy of the North Atlantic bloc. At present the most burning task of all of mankind is to end the arms race and avert the threat of a world nuclear war, the madness of which Japan has already partly experienced itself. The whole world knows that in recent years the Soviet Union has set forth a whole series of proposals concerning military detente and ending the arms race. But representatives of the U.S. administration are avoiding a solution of these questions by way of talks with due account for the mutual interests and equal security of the sides, and are trying to disrupt the approximate balance of forces and achieve "superiority" over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It is to this dangerous road that Washington is pushing its allies, including Japan, whose true national interests lie in a totally different plane and do not coincide with the Pentagon's adventuristic plans.

DRA DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES CUBAN INVOLVEMENT

LD241644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Afghanistan's minister of defense, Mohammad Rafi', has resolutely denied the inventions of imperialist propaganda alleging that Cuban soldiers are taking part in the fight against the counterrevolution in Afghanistan. In a BAKHTAR news agency report, Rafi' described such imperialist reports as instigatory.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AFGHAN PRESS AGENCY CRITICIZED

LD281438 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] In London there has been established the headquarters of the so-called Afghan press agency. Behind the pretentious nameplate of this provocatory organization, which has been paid for by funds from Western secret services, are concealed a handful of misinformers and slanderers.

This is evidenced by the first dispatches, which constitute malicious fabrications about Afghanistan. Creation of the headquarters of the agency in Great Britain's capital is evidence of the continuing crude interference by the countries of the West in the affairs of the DRA.

SIGNING OF SOVIET-AFGHAN TRADE AGREEMENTS REPORTED

LD241854 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec, TASS--A number of Soviet-Afghan trade agreements covering supplies from the USSR to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of different products for 1981-1983 was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR here today. Agreements provide for major deliveries of automobile equipment, consumer goods, seeds and fertilizers.

The trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan are developing in a dynamic fashion on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The goods turnover in the Soviet-Afghan bilateral trade is constantly on the rise: While in 1979 it was worth 323.9 million roubles, in 1980 according to tentative appraisals by specialists it will be worth much more than 400 million roubles. Such a rapid growth in the trade turnover is due not only to the geographical propinquity of the two countries but also to the growing needs of the rapidly developing national industry of Afghanistan.

The main items of Soviet exports to Afghanistan are machines, equipment and petroleum products--they accounted last year for about 150 million roubles. Besides, the Afghan state corporations, enterprises and private firms are purchasing from Soviet foreign trade organizations rolled ferrous metals, chemical products, foodstuffs, cultural and everyday products. A number of industrial enterprises are under construction in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which Soviet assistance. Soviet specialists are training Afghan workers in different technologies and are making an active contribution to the training of national cadres of engineers and experts.

In turn, Afghanistan exports to the Soviet Union natural gas, wool, different raw materials, and citrus fruits. Of late, supplies of cotton, carpets and other staple goods in Afghan traditional exports rose to a considerable degreee.

ASIAN PARTY DELEGATIONS LEAVE MOSCOW FOR HAVANA

LD181635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Bound for Havana"]

[Text] After stopping over in the Soviet Union, the delegations of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP], headed by Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo, the Korean Workers' Party [KWP], headed by DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol, member of the KWP Central Committee Politburo, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] headed by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] headed by Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, have left Moscow for Havana to participate in the work of the Second Communist Party of Cuba Congress.

PONOMAREV, SRV'S VO NGUYEN GIAP MEET IN MOSCOW

LD241827 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1442 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec (TASS)--Today there took place a meeting between Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, and Vo Nguyen Giap, Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and vice premier of the SRV Government, who is in the USSR in transit.

During the conversation there was an exchange of opinions on issues on interest to both sides.

Boris Ponomarev informed the guest about the active preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress which are taking place in the Soviet Union.

Vo Nguyen Giap told of the fulfillment of the decisions of the Fourth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress and the Vietnamese people's ardent approval of the new SRV constitution, which was recently adopted by the Vietnamese National Assembly.

Taking part in the meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were Rostislav Ulyanovskiy, CPSU Central Committee International Department deputy chief; Mikhail Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Phan Hein, SRV minister in charge of information and cultural relations with foreign countries; and Nguyen Huu Mai, SRV ambassador to the USSR.

VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S ARMY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Ustinov Message

LD241623 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade Van Tien Dung, Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] minister of national defense:

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I convey fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations to you and to all Vietnamese servicemen on the 36th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army.

The Vietnamese People's Army has traveled a combat path marked by glorious victories in the struggle for their homeland's freedom and independence. Reared in the spirit of internationalism, it is standing vigilantly on guard over the socialist achievements of fraternal Vietnam's working people.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, and all Vietnamese servicemen new successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the Fourth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress and in further strengthening your socialist homeland's defense capability.

May the friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and the SRV strengthen and develop!

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

VPA, Soviet Cooperation

OW251705 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Lensov talk]

[Text] Dear friends, together with you, we Soviet people are widely observing today's anniversary of the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle. Many articles on the VPA's glorious struggle have been carried in the Soviet central and regional press. Many Soviet radio and television programs have been devoted to introducing the Vietnamese combatants' glorious traditions of struggle and their efforts aimed at consolidating the SRV's defense capability. As is customary, an exhibition on the occasion of the VPA's anniversary has opened at the central museum of the armed forces in Moscow. Among the items on display are precious relics donated by our Vietnamese friends and paintings depicting the Vietnamese Armed Forces by Soviet artists who had been to Vietnam. Among the visitors to this exhibition today were veterans of the Soviet Red Army and combatants who had participated in the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War against the Hitlerite fascists and Japanese militarists. At the exhibition, there were also many young fighters and representatives of workers in the Soviet capital.

We Soviet people greatly respect the glorious combatants who defended the August revolution and the fruits of socialism in Vietnam. We know that on all fronts and in all battles against the colonialists, the imperialists, the Chinese aggressors and their lackeys, the Vietnamese combatants have set examples of valor and heroism. The Soviet people observe with enthusiasm that the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam also extends to the military field. This includes Soviet military experts who worked in Vietnam during that country's second resistance war. It also includes the equipping of the Vietnamese Armed Forces units with Soviet military technology. Furthermore, it includes the training of many Vietnamese military and political officers at Soviet military academies which have been awarded Vietnam's friendship orders for their achievements in training. A new proof of the friendship between the fighters of our two countries' armed forces was the visit to Vietnam last year by a number of Soviet warships. This year, the fraternal relations between Soviet and Vietnamese combatants, forged during the years of war and peace, were borne out in space. Gorbatko and Pham Tuan, officers and communists, proved through their joint spaceflight that in cooperating with the Soviet Union, Socialist Vietnam can scale many heights. Speaking at the ceremony awarding the Soviet state's high awards to the two space heroes, Comrade Brezhnev said: The relations in space are the direct continuation of the time-honored and lasting friendship between socialist nations. This friendship constitutes both a firm support in the fierce trials we face and a great strength in the struggle for a happy life and for peace and progress.

Dear listeners, the 36th founding anniversary of the VPA is being observed at a time when National Assembly deputies are meeting in Hanoi to discuss the new Constitution of unified and Socialist Vietnam. Vietnam has in fact been unified and in its advance on the path of socialist construction, one can see the VPA's great contribution.

Lenin has said: A revolution is worthwhile only when it is defended. The entire path traversed by the VPA during the past 36 years was another eloquent testimony to Lenin's words.

PUBLISHING COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

OW190733 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Dec (VNA)--A plan on publishing cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union for 1981-85 was signed in Moscow recently. Signatories were Mai Vy, Vietnamese vice minister of culture and information, and I.P. Korovkin, vice president of the USSR State Committee for Publishing. The plan resulted from the second meeting of the USSR-Vietnam committee for publishing cooperation held in Moscow from December 9 to 17.

THAILAND WARNED AGAINST COOPERATION WITH U.S.

BK291044 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Dear listeners, the U.S. Ambassador to Thailand recently stated in Bangkok that the Thai Government should expand military and political relations with Washington. In this connection Oleg Alekseyev's commentary, entitled: "Washington and Thailand", says:

Washington has not only paid lip service in making the efforts to forge both political and military cooperation with Thailand. More U.S. weapons were sent to Thailand. Last year alone, the United States delivered M 48 tanks worth over $400 million to Thailand, besides other weapons and war equipment. It is significant to note that the Pentagon believes the accelerating sale of U.S.-made weapons will encourage the buyer to get involved in the U.S. dangerous adventure of aggression in Asia. Asian observers say that this move is aimed at opposing other third countries, citing the armed provocations against Kampuchea by the Pol Pot men and their masters in Bangkok during the past summer. The White House announced only 24 hours after the clashes along the border that it would quickly deliver more weapons to Thailand. This is a trick to supply weapons for the Pol Pot men for their provocative activities along the Kampuchean border and, at the same time, to find a pretext for the United States to send new weapons and military advisors to Thailand. What is the motive behind Washington's call for military cooperation with Thailand? The recent visit to Thailand of U.S. special envoy Ray Cline should provide the answer. Cline openly warned Thailand to reopen the U.S. military bases which were closed by the failure of the U.S. aggression scheme in Indochina. These military bases were the places where U.S. planes took off to bomb the peaceful towns and villages in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. It is obvious that the Pentagon wants to use the military bases in Thailand for the new U.S. military adventure in Southeast Asia. It is not difficult to predict the result of this new adventure. U.S. propaganda tools praise the United States for its readiness to help the Southeast Asian nations check any threat from Vietnam even without any request.

The U.S. ambassador's recent statement revealed further details of the scheme to use Thailand as a strategic point for aggression in Asia. He suggested that Thailand is in a position to help the Western countries defend the oil route in the Indian Ocean. In other words, Thailand will be forced to support the preparations for the ultrareactionary imperialist aggression which will lead to tension in that part of the world. It should be noted that even the U.S. allies in NATO have refused to cooperate with Washington because they have witnessed the consequences of the U.S. adventure in the Persian Gulf. The U.S. interference in Indochina which cost many lives of the Thai people has proven that Thailand's national dignity and interest can be endangered if Thailand gets involved in the U.S. policy of aggression. Thailand should choose the opposite path to walk in international arena. Conflicts with neighboring countries can be solved through negotiations as proposed by the Indochinese foreign ministers in July. Regarding the U.S. warlord behavior in the Indian Ocean, the Soviet Union has proposed a clear peace program to solve the problems in the region. This proposal was made during the official visit to India of President Brezhnev and conforms with the interests of all Asian nations.

REPORTAGE ON MOSCOW VISIT OF POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER

Arrival in Moscow

LD251520 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1512 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec (TASS)--Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government on an official visit. At the airport he was met by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and by other officials.

Talks With Brezhnev

LD260942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today received at the Kremlin Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic. Czyrek is in the USSR on an official visit. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister took part in the talk.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the Moscow meeting of leading figures of the Warsaw Pact member states. The sincere desire of the Soviet Union and socialist Poland to continue to contribute to the improvement of the international climate and to the continuation of the policy of detente was reaffirmed. Discussed were questions connected with the further development and improvement of all-round cooperation between the USSR and Poland, and of certain current problems of international relations which are of mutual interest. Resolutely condemned in this connection were attempts by imperialist and other reactionary circles to carry on subversive work against socialist Poland and to interfere in its internal affairs, and its relations with its allies, which are based upon principles of socialist internationalism.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished the working people of Poland success in rapidly overcoming the difficulties they have encountered on the path of socialist development, and expressed confidence that, under the guidance of the PZPR, the task will be fulfilled.

The talk passed in a warm and cordial atmosphere. Present were Aristov, USSR ambassador to Poland, and Olzewski, the Polish ambassador to the USSR.

[Moscow TASS in English at 0955 GMT on 26 December also carries a report on the talks between Brezhnev and Polish Foreign Minister Czyrek. A comparison of the TASS English version with the above item reveals they are identical.]

Talks With Gromyko

LD261642 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 26 Dec 80

["In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Complete Mutual Understanding"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Dec, TASS--Today, talks were held in Moscow between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic Josef Czyrek.

The sides at the talks stressed the importance of the friendly talks held between Leonid Brezhnev and Josef Czyrek.

On behalf of the Polish leadership, all the communists, the working class and the working people of fraternal Poland Josef Czyrek expressed confidence that People's Poland will be able to overcome the present difficulties and to assure a further progress among the socialist path. The Polish People's Republic, he stressed, has been, is and will be a socialist state, a firm link in the common family of the countries of socialism. An exchange of opinions was held on topical international problems and in the first place, on assuring a lasting peace and security in Europe, consolidating the policy of detente, containing the arms race and disarmament.

The ministers noted a major role of the socialist countries in the work of the Madrid meeting of the states participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They expressed the hope that it will be possible to hold the second half of the meeting in a more constructive atmosphere and to complete it by harmonizing practical steps in the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. The socialist countries, the ministers stressed, favor precisely such an outcome of the meeting, adoption by it of a decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The conference would be of major importance for improving the situation in Europe and consolidating peace on the European Continent.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT also carries a report on Gromyko's talks with Polish Foreign Minister Czyrek. The Moscow Domestic Version has been compared with referent item and found to be identical except for the following additional passage:

["Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Jozef Czyrek. During the luncheon, there was an exchange of friendly toasts. Present at the luncheon were Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers and other Soviet and Polish officials.

["The guest laid a wreath at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. On the same day, Jozef Czyrek left for home. At the airport, he was seen off by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and other officials."]

Interview With Journalists

LD261736 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1659 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Dec (TASS)--Jozef Czyrek, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, who has been in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit, said in an interview with Soviet journalists before leaving for home: "I was enormously impressed by the extremely warm and cordial meeting with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev--a great friend of Poland. The importance of developing fraternal relations of allies and of cooperation between the two countries, for their joint contribution to the strengthening of socialist comity and international security was stressed in the course of that meeting.

With Andrey Gromyko today we discussed the most important international issues, on which our views fully coincide and concerning which we mutually desire to carry out a joint line, the essence of which is the strengthening of the unity of our fraternal countries, the states of socialist community, in the joint struggle for peace and detente, for continuing the search for ways to disarmament and reinforcement of international security. During our talks we paid much attention to the further development of Soviet-Polish relations."

Jozef Czyrek highly assessed the importance of his official visit to the USSR, which will contribute to the development of fraternal relations between the PZPR and the CPSU, between the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

TASS 'Report' on Visit

LD261900 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 26 Dec 80

["On Visit of Polish Foreign Minister in the USSR"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Dec, TASS--The relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism serve reliably the interests of the Soviet and Polish peoples, the cause of socialism and peace. This is stressed in a report on the official friendly visit to the USSR by member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic Josef Czyrek. He was staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Josef Czyrek was received by Leonid Brezhnev.

The talks were held between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Josef Czyrek. During the talks the sides stressed that the USSR and the Polish People's Republic "will continue close cooperation and interaction with the fraternal socialist countries in the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance."

The exchange of opinions confirmed the topicality of the assessments and conclusions made at the recent meeting of party and state leaders of fraternal countries in Moscow, the meeting that was "an event of exceptional political significance, the confirmation of unity of the socialist community in the struggle for improving the international climate."

The Soviet Union and Poland, says the report on the visit, "are determined to continue exerting efforts to the utmost to ensure that in the complicated international conditions, too, detente be upheld and strengthened, be established as the leading trend in the international relations."

The sides "attach special significance to further strengthening of security and development of cooperation in Europe fully in keeping with the Helsinki Final Act, to supplementing political detente with detente in the military sphere, to widening equal mutually advantageous cooperation among states." The Soviet Union and Poland "deem it important that the Madrid meeting should adopt the decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe." The sides "declare that the next stage of the Madrid meeting should be held in a businesslike constructive atmosphere and that the meeting as a whole should be concluded with practical arrangements on all aspects of the Helsinki Final Act."

"The Soviet Union and Poland regarded and regard the limitation and ending of the arms race, particularly of the nuclear arms race, as the most important task in the struggle for the preservation and consolidation of universal peace," the report says. It was stressed in this connection that NATO's decisions adopted last year and recently create an additional threat of further stepping up of the arms race in the European Continent.

The sides "expressed interest in the success of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. They declared for the attainment of concrete results at the Vienna talks on the reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and stressed the conviction that the recent proposals of socialist countries, participants in the talks, create the necessary conditions for their successful advance."

The USSR and the Polish People's Republic declare consistently in favour of achieving an all-embracing Middle East settlement. They "expressed concern over the continued military conflict between Iraq and Iran, declared that any outside interference is intolerable and that the conflict should be settled by peaceful means."

Andrey Gromyko and Josef Czyrek confirmed solidarity of the Soviet Union and Poland with the struggle of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the attainment of the goals of the April revolution, the construction of new life. The USSR and the Polish People's Republic declare, as before, for the achievement of political settlement in connection with Afghanistan which must reliably guarantee a complete end to imperialist interference in its internal affairs and non-resumption of such interference in future.

The Polish side assessed the results of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India as a major contribution to the strengthening of peace in Asia and all over the world and expressed complete support for the proposals on peace and security in the Persian Gulf area that he advanced on behalf of the Soviet Union.

'Statement' Issued

LD261952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish foreign minister, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union 25-26 December at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was received by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Talks were held between Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Czyrek, which took place in a businesslike atmosphere of cordiality and comradely mutual understanding.

During the talks, a statement on the visit to the USSR by the Polish foreign minister says, there was a profound exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations and cooperation between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, and also on certain topical problems of the international situation today. The sides expressed profound satisfaction with the fact that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are reliably serving the interests of the Soviet and Polish peoples and the cause of socialism and peace. They stressed the importance of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic as a firm basis of all-round cooperation between the two countries in the interests of their peoples, the socialist community, and the stability of peaceful relations and security on the European Continent.

The Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, the statement says, will continue to cooperate closely and interact with the fraternal socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Particular note was made of the great importance of the recent meetings and talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Stanislaw Kania for the further deepening and development of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR, between the Soviet Union and Poland.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with the successful implementation of agreements in the sphere of political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural links between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, and they examined questions of the further development of bilateral relations at state and public level.

The exchange of opinions confirmed a complete unity of views on international developments and on the realistic nature of the assessments and conclusions made at the Warsaw meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, which took place in May 1980, and at the recent meeting in Moscow of leading party and state figures of the fraternal countries. The sides attach particular importance to the further strengthening of security and development of cooperation in Europe in full accordance with the Helsinki Final Act. From this point of view the course of the Madrid meeting of representatives of states which participated in the European Security and Cooperation Conference was examined. The Soviet Union and Poland consider it important for the Madrid meeting to adopt a decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. In the opinion of both sides, a realistic basis for solving the question of convening such a conference is the proposal of the Polish People's Republic made on 8 December, 1980, which expressed the joint initiative of the fraternal socialist countries. At the same time, the Soviet Union and Poland are ready to devote all their attention to a study of other relevant proposals with a view to achieving a generally acceptable agreement on convening the conference.

The Soviet Union and Poland have in the past considered, and still consider, the limitation and halting of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, to be a most important task in the struggle to preserve and strengthen universal peace. In this connection it was stressed that the NATO decisions which have been adopted both in the past and most recently create an additional threat for the further whipping up of the arms race on the European Continent. The Polish side assessed the visit by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to India as a major contribution to strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world, and stated its complete support for the proposals that he put forward on behalf of the Soviet Union on peace and security in the Persian Gulf area, which open up new possibilities for the creation of a normal and peaceful situation in the area.

The Polish-Soviet talks which took place during the visit demonstrated once again the inviolability of the fraternal alliance, the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, and between the peoples of both countries.

The statement on the visit to the USSR by Jozef Czyrek, the Polish foreign minister, is published in the press.

OLENICHEV: TRUST IN POLISH PARTY BEING RESTORED

LD251928 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] In Warsaw the approach of the new year is felt everywhere. The shops are selling yule trees, toys and decorations. And according to even the most modest estimates, about 15 times more postcards and letters have been sent out. A dispatch from a radio Moscow correspondent in Warsaw, Viktor Olenichev:

Throughout Poland the temperatures are hovering about freezing point and according to the weathermen there will be no changes at least till January. People fond of winter sports are going into the mountains which are covered with a thick blanket of snow. In a word, everything looks as before. But this is a somewhat outward impression.

The difficulties the country is going through have left an imprint on preparations for the holiday. The economic troubles have upset supplies of food and other consumer products. And although the government is doing everything possible to minimize the painful effects, the new year tables in Polish families this time will be more modest than before.

As the Poles turn their thoughts to the coming year their prime hope is that calm and stability will return to their country. This is essential if Poland is to overcome the economic difficulties. Everyone realizes that it will take more than 1 year of selfless work to cope with the situation, and certain restrictions. The United Workers Party does not conceal this reality from the people. And although it would be too early to say that the bitterness has completely disappeared--bitterness caused by the arbitrary method of economic management and the strikes that followed--commonsense, constructive attitudes and realism are gradually gaining the upper hand. This is indicated by the proceedings at the party conferences which are now discussing the decisions the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party taken at its seventh plenary meeting. And this is indicated by the numerous proposals that have started to arrive in the commission charged with preparing the ninth emergency party congress.

The fact that people do turn to the party shows that trust in it is being restored, and that it is this party, its program and its policies that the Poles link their hopes for the future with.

JABLONSKI CHAIRS MEETING OF VOIVODSHIP CHAIRMEN

LD231736 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Dec, TASS--An all-Poland meeting of chairmen of Voivodship People's Councils has been held here. It was devoted to the discussion of the situation in the country and the role of local organs of power in overcoming the current difficulties.

Speaking at the meeting, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Henryk Jablonski has emphasized the role of local people's councils as public forums which discuss and take decisions on all substantial problems of their district and which determine the directions of the work of local administrative organs. A particular role in the work of the local organs of power, he said, is assigned to questions of the tasks projected in plans of socio-economic development and budgets of local councils.

The participants in the meeting pointed out that expansion of the rights of the local people's councils will ensure a more coordinated and harmonious development of separate areas of the country and help overcome faster the existing difficulties.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO VISIT TO SOFIA

Award to Todorov

LD241240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] A conversation took place today between Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who is in Sofia on a friendly visit, and Mladenov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister. During the conversation, which passed off in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, issues of bilateral Soviet-Bulgarian relations and topical international problems were discussed.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko presented Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politiburo and chairman of the country's Council of Ministers, with the Order of the October Revolution.

In presenting the award, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko said, in part: It is with a sense of profound satisfaction that I perform the distinguished commission from the CPSU Central Committee, Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and personally from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of presenting you with the Order of the October Revolution. You have been awarded this lofty order for your great contribution to the development of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in connection with your 60th birthday.

In his reply, Comrade Todorov said that he accepted the lofty award as an evaluation of his entire path through life, his participation in the struggle for communism and as recognition of the contribution by the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Government to the all-round rapprochement of our two countries and peoples. Bulgarian-Soviet brotherhood and our fruitful ties, he said, are lent wings by the scope which they are given by the leaders of our parties and states, Comrades Zhivkov and Brezhnev. This great friendship is a guarantee of freedom and independence, the driving force of our development, the source of victories.

The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in the general plan of specialization and coordination, and our ties in all spheres of material and spiritual life have their roots in ages past. They are tested and tempered. Today we stand on the verge of a new decade and the eve of great events--the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. To those tasks which they will lay down we will once again devote our strength and our daring, said Comrade Todorov in conclusion.

Return to Moscow

LD241502 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1450 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec (TASS)--Andrey Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs returned to Moscow today from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which he visited at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government.

At the airport in Moscow, Andrey Gromyko was met by Arvid Pelshe, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of Party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

USTINOV ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO SFRY'S LJUBICIC

LD241611 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade N. Ljubicic, SFRY federal secretary for national defense:

Esteemed Comrade Federal Secretary:

On the 39th anniversary of the Yugoslav People's Army I convey to you and to all Yugoslav servicemen combat greetings and good wishes on behalf of the Soviet Armed forces and on my own account.

I wish Yugoslav servicemen new successes in combat and political training for the benefit of strengthening their socialist homeland's defense capability and in the interests of the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism. I express confidence in the further strengthening of cooperation between our armies--cooperation cemented by blood during the years of World War II in the struggle against hitlerite fascism.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

USSR, TURKEY SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL IN MOSCOW

LD241941 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec, TASS--A protocol on trade between the Soviet Union and the Turkish Republic for 1981 was signed here today. The protocol provides for the further growth of trade between the two countries and expansion of the variety of goods. Under the protocol the Soviet Union will export to Turkey machines and equipment, electricity, ferrous metals, fertilizers, medicines and other raw materials and industrial goods. Turkey will deliver to the Soviet Union traiditonal farming products, particularly filbert nuts, citrus fruits, dry fruits and tobacco, as well as ores and manufactures goods.

NATO MOVES VIEWED AS 'BLACKMAIL OF POLAND'

LD241548 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] The Pentagon is reported to have cancelled the Christmas and New Year leave for the crews and the servicing personnel of the American AWAC planes deployed in West Germany. The four AWAC planes were hurriedly moved there on the pretext of the so-called Polish developments. More from our observer Yuriy Shalygin:

On the same pretext, the NATO command canceled recently the Christmas vacations for the naval force permanently stationed in the North Atlantic and in the English Channel area. Shortly before that NATO armed forces have been mastering during the military exercises the variants of a military intervention that was to be carried out if crisis situations developed in the East European countries. What was actually meant, and the newspapers braodly hinted at it, was uncertainty in the outcome of the Polish crisis. These separate facts if put together create a very definite picture. They show the real worth of the statements that Western governments have been making so lavishly of late and that contain pledges of noninterference in the domestic affairs of Poland. They show that their real intentions seem to have no congruity with these empty declarations.

What we deal with is an obvious interference in the affairs of Poland, an undisguised political blackmail of Poland that is accompanied by something more sinister. The NATO leaders, the American leaders above all, are cynically manipulating the Polish situation, deliberately dramatizing it. It could suit them, and they make no secret of the fact, if the situation in Poland went out of the government's and the United Workers Party's control and if the country plunged into havoc and anarchy. Having this purpose in mind the West is sending along secret channels the money and instructions to reactionary groupings in Poland, working against socialism openly and in the underground.

At the latest session of the NATO Council in Brussels the American State Secretary Edmund Muskie announced Poland a zone of the vital interests of the West. This is a familiar imperial tune often played overseas nowadays. In reality this is a motive that the West gives to justify the hegemonistic claims to whole regions, say the Middle East or southwest Asia, or to expand NATO's sphere of activity and its interference in the domestic affairs of other states. To make this interference easier all kinds of casuistry is used. The NATO Council's Brussels communique is a case in point. An attempt is made in it to interpret Poland's sovereign right to independence and independent solution of domestic issues in such a way so as to actually deny the Polish state and its constitutional bodies of the opportunity to protect themselves from outside and domestic adversaries. Even in NATO countries many politicians describe all this as extremely dangerous provocation. A similar assessment has been given by the Polish public.

The leader of the PZPR, Stanislaw Kania, has described such actions as an irresponsible game which, as he put it, not only impedes the stabilization process in the country but leads to the aggravation of East-West relations, the destruction of the relaxation policy in Europe and the heightening of international tension.

CDU MEMBERS RAPPED FOR AFGHANISTAN POLICY

DW241554 Moscow in German to Germany 1620 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Christian Democratic Union [CDU] Bundestag Deputy Juergen Todenhoefer has called upon NATO to supply weapons to the bandits fighting against the legitimate Kabul government and the Afghan revolution. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments:

Juergen Todenhoefer, a self-styled CDU expert of Third World policies, is not an unknown quantity to the world public. His notoriousness dates back to the days when he together with a gang of killers and robbers who are called guerrillas by the West crossed the Afghan border and stayed in the mountains for 9 days. What Todenhoefer and his political friends lauded as a courageous deed was received with greatly differing views by the public. Some pointed to the fact that the CDU deputy, holding an official post, was guilty of violating international law in an unprecedented way and committed a provocative act which might have adverse consequences for the Federal Republic. Others tried to play down Todenhoefer's venture as a mischievous act or an infamous self-advertisement with a view to the forthcoming Bundestag elections.

Todenhoefer's latest appearance is the dot on the i. It is perfectly clear now that he and his ilk within the CDU/CSU [Christian Socialist Union] have embarked on a deliberate and calculated provocative course. They are not only intent on harrassing the progressing stabliization of the situation in Afghanistan. Rather, they are trying to deal a blow to detente by using Afghanistan as an instrument and to make the Federal Republic pursue a consistent course of confrontation against the Soviet Union, at whatever price.

The Todenhoefers on the Rhine seem to have realized that their intentions can hardly meet with the approval of the West German public. Therefore the CDU deputy talks about defensive weapons to be supplied to the killing, pillaging and [word indistinct] bandits. What do they mean by that? Do they mean bullet-proof vests or crash helmets? Of course not. The U.S. intelligence community and some partners of the United States in Asia, in particular China, for years have supplied a whole set of modern weapons to the gangs, by which activists of the people's power are killed treacherously, village teachers crippled, hospitals and kindergartens destroyed and isolated villages kept at bay.

Now the FRG is also to participate more intensely in this liberation struggle. It no longer is sufficient for Bonn to join in a number of political actions by the West aimed at justifying interference by the United States and China in Afghanistan. Washington obviously is urging Bonn to do more, and the Todenhoefers have become active. The fact this is the case is illustrated by Todenhoefer's statement in which he mentions As-Sadat. He praises the zeal shown by Cairo in meeting U.S. demands as a shining example. A corrupt regime behaving like the pet of the Americans is the political ideal of the Todenhoefers for the sake of which they even expect the FRG to take the risk of direct interference in Afghanistan. A nice Christmas present.

REPORTAGE ON ATTACK ON USSR EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

'Thugs' Damage Embassy

LD271616 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 27 Dec 80

["Outrageous Provocation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tehran, 27 Dec, TASS--Hooligan-type elements, whose actions have been obviously inspired by reactionary forces, today staged a demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy in Tehran. Though the embassy is strongly guarded by police and armed "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" the thugs forced their way into the reception hall of the embassy and inflicted a considerable material damage.

USSR Protest to Iran

LD281410 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 28 Dec 80

["Protest to the Iranian Government"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Dec, TASS--A note of the following contents was turned over today to the Iranian ambassador in Moscow:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR on the instruction of the Soviet Government makes a resolute protest to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran over a piratic attack on the USSR Embassy in Iran that took place on December 27.

The Iranian authorities were informed in advance that the attack on the Soviet Embassy was being prepared. Despite this, they did not take urgent and effective enough measures to prevent such an attack. As a result the extraterritoriality of the Soviet Embassy was grossly violated and a large group of raging elements armed with clubs, stones and knives broke into its territory. The life of members of staff of the embassy was threatened, the state flag of the USSR was insulted and a serious damage was caused to the building of the embassy.

It is only after numerous and insistent demands of the Soviet ambassador that the Iranian authorities interfered and took the measures to turn the attacking persons out of the embassy's territory.

Making a protest in connection with the glaring violation of the extraterritoriality of the Soviet diplomatic representation in Tehran, the USSR Government insists that the Iranian authorities should immediately take effective measures and create the conditions preventing the possibility of the repetition of such cases in future.

The Soviet Government, naturally, expects that those who organized and staged the piratic attack on the Soviet Embassy in Iran will be strictly punished.

The Soviet Government reserves the right to make claims to the Iranian Government for the restoration of the damage caused to the Soviet Embassy and to consider the question of appropriate measures to protect lawful interests of the Soviet Union in connection with the hostile actions of the Iranian side against the USSR Embassy in Tehran.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 28 Dec and Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 28 December carry the USSR Foreign Ministry protest to the Iranian Government over the 27 December attack on the USSR Embassy in Tehran. Both versions have been compared to the TASS English version and are identical.]

IRAN TO TRY U.S. HOSTAGES IF DEMANDS NOT MET

LD261328 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 26 Dec, TASS--Deputy Speaker of the Iranian Parliament Seyyed Mohammad Kho'ini has said in a Tehran TIMES interview that the American hostages would face trial if the United States refused to meet the Iranian parliament's demands.

A special tribunal will be formed in Iran for the purpose, since the hostages were involved in conspiracies against Iran.

President of the Supreme Court of Iran Mohammad Beheshti has said at a press conference that the tribunal would be formed by the supreme legal council of the country.

NABAVI, CARTER CITED ON CONDITION OF HOSTAGES

LD271716 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 27 Dec, TASS--Minister of State for Administrative Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Behzad Nabavi has said at a press conference that Iran is ready to discuss the American proposals concerning Iran's terms for the release of the hostages. Meanwhile, in his Tehran radio speech, Behzad Nabavi pointed out that Iran "shall not change by an inch the terms of the hostages' release, approved by the Iranian parliament."

Paris, 27 Dec, TASS--Algeria's Ambassador in Tehran A. Ghraieb has said in a FRANCE PRESSE interview that he managed to meet all 52 American hostages in Iran. Contrary to rumours, being circulated by some Western press publications, the Algerian diplomat has said that the hostages are in good health and are kept in normal conditions.

Washington, 27 Dec, TASS--President Carter has said in Plains (Georgia) that the U.S. Government received from "reliable sources" information about the whereabouts and the health of all American hostages in Iran. He said that in the near future he hoped to get "a fuller" report from Algerian diplomats who are discharging a mediatory mission.

London, 27 Dec, TASS--As is noted by the British GUARDIAN, President Carter's statement that the American hostages are "alive and feel well" runs counter to the latest statement of the U.S. Department of State which asserted that "some hostages are kept in prison and others are possibly seriously ill."

New York, 27 Dec, TASS--A film about hostages was shown by American television yesterday. It was made by the Iranians during the Christmas holidays and was transmitted to the United States via a communication satellite. Shown in the film were 26 hostages, who were allowed for the first time to directly address their relatives in the United States. Today, as is reported, Iran promised to transmit to the United States one more television film to show the rest of the hostages.

The ABC and NBC television companies, which showed the film, pointed out that the conditions in which the hostages are kept appear quite normal. This is also pointed to by the New York TIMES news analyst Bernard Gwertzman. In his article he stresses that the film transmitted from Iran with hostages' addresses to their families and the information received from Algerian diplomats are regarded as testimony that "all the Americans are alive and are kept in normal conditions."

"American hostages-spies shall not be released until Washington meets Iran's demands." This has been stated by the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, M.A. Raja'i over Radio Tehran. He accused the counter-revolutionary elements and agents of the United States of spreading flase rumours on the earliest release of the American hostages and on secret negotiations that are allegedly under way between the governments of Iran and the United States on the issue.

Raja'i Statement

LD281312 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 28 Dec, TASS--Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad Raja'i has condemned the "unbridled propaganda campaign," which was unleashed by the United States against Iran. Addressing the heads of diplomatic representations in Tehran, he said that by its latest manoeuvres on the issue of hostages, Washington is apparently trying to mislead world public. Iran, he said, has offered the simplest way to resolve this question. But the United States obviously does not want the release of the hostages, does not want to lift the restrictions imposed by it against Iran. The actions of the USA only stress its imperialist essence. Presently the United States is more openly than ever appearing as a side in the war against Iran.

Raja'i said that unlike the USA, Iran does not demand any ransom, does not have recourse to blackmail. The United States must either meet all of Iran's demands, he said, or as the first step return to it a part of the funds, which indisputably belong to the Iranian people. In such a case Iran will agree to wait until the outstanding financial issues are settled through mutually acceptable arbitration and release the hostages. The USA has another way--that of conspiracies and interference, but in doing so, Washington shall remember that the Iranian people are ready to give a rebuff to any of its intrigues, will thwart them and inflict even greater defeat to the United States.

BANI-SADR ACCUSES RAJA'I OF MISMANAGEMENT

LD272130 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 27 Dec, TASS--The newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI has printed a report of President of Iran Bani-Sadr on the economic standing of the country, in which he accuses the M.A. Raja'i government of "economic mismanagement." Bani-Sadr points to 20 negative aspects of the government's economic policy, among which he mentioned a considerable decline in the pace of development of the economy and the level of production because of the lack of new capital investments, growth of unemployment, inflation and growing prices. Bani-Sadr also mentioned among serious economic shortcomings "the lack of fuel which affects most of other branches of the Iranian economy."

ANTI-SOVIET REMARKS BY NABAVI CRITICIZED

NC241245 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union's peaceful proposals on the ensuring of the Persian Gulf's security, tendered by Leonid Brezhnev during his recent visit to India, have received positive reactions in many countries.

It should be said that the Soviet Union's proposals rendered a strong blow to the supporters of the false theory of the existence of superpowers, by the propagation of which some still continue to try to equalize the policies of the Soviet Union and of the United States. In confronting America, which has put forward the doctrine of aggression and diktat in the Persian Gulf, the Soviet Union has declared a doctrine of peace and security. The behavior of some in Iran who have once again brought up the false theory of superpowers does not discern a difference between the policies of the Soviet Union and the United States and even claims that allegedly the superpowers are uniting at the expense of Iran and in order to secure their own interests. This is surprising at least in light of existing facts. Behzad Nabavi, the official Iranian Government spokesman, who mentioned this at a press conference in Tehran is one of these people. Referring to completely false facts, he assessed the Soviet proposals on the Persian Gulf situation negatively. It should be frankly said that it is very difficult to understand the reason such a line has been adopted, especially under present circumstances--that is after the downfall of the shah's regime--now that Iran is no longer Washington's fief and does not perform the duties of the gendarme in defending American imperialist interests and wants peace and calm which will enable it to solve pressing domestic problems.

Is it possible that Iranians support the preservation of tension in the Persian Gulf? Nabavi himself has said that the firing of one bullet in the Persian Gulf will be enough to trigger America's attempts for a military intervention in Persian Gulf affairs and that this intervention will not be to the benefit of any of the littoral states.

But if the Soviet proposals are fulfilled, the possibility itself of such an intervention will be removed. The gist of the Soviet proposal is that the Persian Gulf countries be defended against any foreign intervention and that the rights of the regional nations, namely the Iranian nation, for an independent self-determination and determination of a better future be ensured.

VISIT OF GENERAL JONES TO EGYPT ASSESSED

LD271426 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Beirut, 27 Dec, TASS--The chairman of the U.S. Joint Chief of Staff, General Jones, who is on a Middle East tour, arrived in Cairo on Friday for a five-day official visit. He had earlier visited Israel.

There were no official reports about the aims of Jones's visit to Egypt. But according to the press, the guest from overseas is planning to discuss with Egyptian Defence Minister General Badawi a broad range of issues including the Middle East situation, a more active U.S. military assistance to Egypt as well as details of the use of Egyptian military bases by U.S. Armed Forces.

The talks in Cairo will be held on the background of persisting tensions in the Middle East, which Washington wants to use as a justification for its military build-up and growing interference in other countries' affairs. It is in this context that Arab countries assess General Jones's visit to Cairo.

Washington wants the Egyptian regime, which is one of the most ardent U.S. partners in the effort to undermine the unity and security of Arab countries, to play a major part in the fulfillment of U.S. plans. Cairo constantly demonstrates its readiness to carry out its Washington-imposed police functions in exchange for U.S. military and financial support. The Egyptian leaders instigate the United States to open interference in the Iran-Iraqi conflict and offer Egyptian military bases to Washington. Cairo openly supports Afghan bandits who sow death and devastation on Afghan soil, being backed from abroad. The Egyptian Government hypocritically offers military "aid" to neighbouring Arab countries in an effort to help the United States increase its military and political presence in the region.

It is natural therefore that Washington's hegemonistic plans, in which Cairo is destined to play a major part, cause well-grounded concern among progressive Arab circles.

EGYPT'S 'CAMPAIGN OF SOLIDARITY' WITH DRA SCORED

LD272010 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Beirut, 27 Dec, TASS--Egyptian President as-Sadat, speaking to ring-leaders of the Afghan counter-revolution, has promised them his "support and assistance." This is not the first instigative statement of such a type, testifying to the intention of the As-Sadat regime to increase deliveries of arms, military equipment and financial aid to the surviving bandits who sow death and destruction on Afghan soil. Thus, As-Sadat recently promised to "donate" to the Afghan revolution 1.5 million dollars.

Egyptian mass media with the approval of the authorities continue building up anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan propaganda, presenting in a distorted and false light the situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union's policy towards countries of the Middle and Near East. Yet another anti-Afghan spectacle began in Cairo today--the so-called "week of solidarity" with reactionary forces which come out against the Afghan people and the legitimate Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Ring-leaders of the counter-revolutionary anti-Afghan scum kindly received by representatives of the top Egyptian political leadership, came to attend the provocative venture.

The initiators of the "week" intend to hold in the country a campaign of raising "funds" for the forces of counterrevolution. They intend to levy additional taxes these days even on cinema tickets and tickets to other entertainment establishments, the receipts from which will go to bandits who terrorize the peaceful Afghan population.

Such provocations, masterminded from the overseas, testify to invigoration of interference of the As-Sadat regime into internal affairs of Democratic Afghanistan, to Cairo's attempts to somehow make brisker activities of Afghan counter-revolutionaries who suffer crushing defeats in Afghanistan.

Facts show that the As-Sadat regime, which betrayed the national interests of the Arabs and the country to American imperialism, has actually turned Egypt into a centre of subversive actions against the national-liberation movements, including against the Afghan revolution.

Timoshkin Commentary

LD262036 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary: "With Whom Does Official Cairo Have Solidarity Today and For What Purpose?"]

[Text] Not very long ago, Cairo was the Mecca toward which representatives of the various liberation organizations of the peoples of Asia, and Africa and even Latin America turned. Important international conferences and meetings used to be held in Cairo to discuss matters of unity and solidarity of the peoples fighting against all forms of imperialist domination. Though not much time has passed since then, many changes have taken place on the banks of the Nile and particularly in the official quarters of the Egyptian capital.

In accordance with a UN General Assembly Resolution, 29 November was observed as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People's Struggle. The day was observed on a wide scale in many of the world countries whose official and social quarters firmly support the just, valiant struggle of the Palestine Arab people who are fighting bitterly to regain their legitimate national rights. But official Cairo has completely ignored this important day.

This month too, the day of solidarity with the peoples of the Gulf and their struggle against imperialism was observed. The day was in solidarity with the Gulf peoples whose security and independence are threatened by the guns and missiles of the U.S. fleet. Yet again, the Cairo authorities ignored the day.

Then official Cairo suddenly declared at the top of its voice, its solidarity with those it called the struggling people and As-Sadat himself joined in the solidarity campaign. Yesterday, he spoke over Egyptian television calling on Egyptian businessmen to contribute to the fund set up to help these struggling people. But who are these people? They are, it transpires, the Afghan people.

Some may wonder if this means the Egyptian authorities have really decided to show solidarity with the Afghan people, who are fighting a bitter struggle to defend their revolutionary gains and to repulse the direct armed attacks by reactionary forces toppled by the revolution and by the imperialists and their agents in Pakistan and Beijing. But, in fact, the matter is different. For today the As-Sadat regime is showing solidarity not with the struggling Afghan people but with the Afghan reaction and the criminal mercenary bandits who drenched their hands with the blood of innocent Afghan children, women, aged, and men of the Islamic religion and teachers. These mercenary elements are equipped, armed, and trained by advisers from the United States, Beijing, Pakistan and Egypt. The As-Sadat press and other media in Egypt are being used to fabricate lies about the Afghan revolution and people and about the USSR which provides effective help to revolutionary Afghanistan which is facing the forces of evil and suppression waging an undeclared war against it.

The Egyptian president went as far as setting an example to the businessmen and other supporters of his regime in his solidarity with the criminal bloodshedding elements in Afghanistan. He contributed to the Afghan fund millions of pounds taken from government coffers. These millions could have been better spent on building houses for destitute Egyptians. As-Sadat also generously offers arms to these bloodshedding Afghan elements.

I note, ladies and gentlemen, that the Egyptian president timed his week of solidarity with these criminals to coincide with his birthday. I believe, ladies and gentlemen, there is nothing strange about As-Sadat's collaboration with the guerillas who call themselves Afghans and even liberation strugglers. This is because As-Sadat also collaborates with the American imperialists. These imperialists are trying to impose their will by force of arms on the Arab and Islamic peoples, including the Afghan people. As-Sadat also collaborates with the Israeli enemy who ruthlessly suppresses all Arab liberation upsurges in the occupied territories and who has annexed Syrian and Palestian territories and violated Islamic holy places in Jerusalem. The Egyptian president also collaborates with Washington and Tel Aviv in their joint attempts to bury the question of restoring the national legitimate rights of the Palestine people. Official Cairo also collaborates with Washington and Tel Aviv in their attempts to foil any attempt by the UN Security Council to impose international sanctions against the Israeli enemy who ignores all UN resolutions for settlement in the Middle East and the Palestine question. The Egyptian regime also collaborates with the efforts of American neo-imperialism in the Gulf region. As-Sadat calls on Washington to intensify its actions against the Islamic revolution in Iran and to defend the infamous vital American oil interests in the Middle East.

Thus the week of solidarity with the mercenary murderers who call themselves Afghan strugglers, which President as-Sadat is championing, is no more than another act within the framework of his policy--the policy opposed to the people and serving Zionism and imperialism which he has been pursuing in recent years.

PLO MISSION HEAD HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD261559 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 26 Dec 80

["The Just Cause of the Palestinians"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Dec, TASS--"The hostile campaign by the United States and Zionism against the Arab people of Palestine is intensifying". A press conference here devoted to the 16th anniversary of the Palestinian resistance movement was told by Muhammad Ash-Sha'ir, the head of the PLO Mission in the USSR.

"The aggressive actions by imperialism are being escalated because the Palestine national-liberation movement is a stumbling block for the United States and its allies on their road to subordinationg to their interests the countries of the Arab region and establishing full control over the peoples of these countries", said Muhammad Ash-Sha'ir. "Despite this the Palestinians are continuing their struggle for their just cause".

The Palestinian revolution has now acquired much prestige in the world. In its struggle it relies on the aid of all peaceloving forces, and first of all the countries of the socialist community.

Replying to questions by Soviet and foreign newsmen, the head of the PLO Mission praised the Soviet Union's and the CPSU's constant course of giving all-round support to the struggle by the Arab people of Palestine and by other Arab peoples for their national liberation, for establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

REPORTAGE ON THE NEW CHADIAN REGIME, SOVIET AID

OAU 'Support Noted

LD241810 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Lagos, 24 Dec, TASS--The OAU-sponsored conference on the situation in Chad closed in the Nigerian capital today. High-ranking delegations from 13 African countries took part in its work. The conference's final communique expresses support to the transitional national unity government of Chad, headed by Goukouni Oueddei. It calls on the world community to "render aid to Chad and any possible assistance to the Oueddei government."

Soviet Relief Aid

LD241850 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec, TASS--The Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies of the USSR has taken a decision to render gratuitous aid to the population of the Republic of Chad. Medicines, dressings, medical instruments, fabrics and tents will be shortly airlifted to that African country. The cargoes are addressed to the Red Cross of the Republic of chad.

U.S., France 'Lamenting'

LD262338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1728 GMT 26 Dec 80

["The Conflict Is Being Stoked"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Dec, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy writes:

Crocodile tears are being shed in certain circles in the West over the ceasefire in Chad and the establishment of control over the country by the transitional government of national unity. The American and French news organs particularly are lamenting. The strident campaign against Chad and its government set up with the participation of the Organization of African Unity might seem strange at first. However, the American Washington Post and the FRENCH LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS help one to understand the motives behind it. The former paper openly admits that together with Hissein Habre, former minister for defense, the "friends of the United States" supporting him have suffered a defeat in Chad. It stresses that the rout of Habre "has changed the correlation of forces in the strategically important former French Africa." The enigma remains: Why is the American newspaper so put out if the situation in Chad is normalizing under the control of the legitimate government?

One thing is clear, that the stabilization of the situation in this country and in the central African region as a whole is not to the liking of the imperialist powers. It is no accident, therefore, that the Washington POST expresses "regret that the French were not sufficiently organized to send their own troops into Chad."

The Parisian LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS favors open interference by France, pointing out here that the defeat of Hissein Habre "does not answer French interests." The newspaper stresses that "France has economic interests in Africa and its African policy has already become something of a tradition." The plans to stoke up the Chad conflict again are especially dangerous because they are being accompanied by attempts to involve certain African regimes in this affair. The decisions of the recent conference on Chad, held under the aegis of the OAU in Lagos, show that Africa is aware of the danger of the intrigues of the Western powers directed at creating seats of tension on the continent. Attention is drawn to the fact that this time the plans of the imperialist powers are being clumsily justified by the "communist threat" to Chad and, in the words of the Washington POST, "by the strategic designs of Moscow to recarve the map of Africa."

USSR REMAINS 'TRUE FRIEND' OF SOMALIAN MASSES

LD271946 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1530 GMT 27 Dec 80 EA

[Aleksandr Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] The alleged anti-Somalia campaign referred to in Somali's newspapers is a concocted and baseless lie. For Soviet people to express their opinion in the Radio Moscow programs does not mean that the Soviet people are against the Somali people. The Soviet people have given considerable assistance to the Somalis during their struggle against imperialism in fighting for their freedom. The Soviet people closely cooperated with the Somali people while Somalia was attempting to build up a new socialist society.

This was not only expressed verbally: The Soviet people extended practical assistance to the Somali masses. Many industries and dams were built in Somalia with Soviet assistance. Soviet fishermen passed on their expertise to Somali fisherman while working with them in the fishing fleet. Soviet experts gave their technical know-how to Somali workers. Soviet teachers taught Somali children. Soviet doctors aided and treated the nomads who suffered during the long drought in Somalia. Soviet transport planes moved Somali people from the drought-affected areas. Only true friends can extend such assistance.

Let us remind ourselves what President of the Somali Democratic Republic Mohammad Siad Barre said when he was addressing the CPSU's 25th Congress. He said: The Somali people, in deeply thanking the Soviet people for the help and assistance extended to Somalia, have written the words "the Somali friendship with the USSR" in gold letters in her history.

From that time the Soviet peoples' relations with Somalia have not changed. We have not broken the agreement on friendship and cooperation between our two countries. That friendship and those relations were marred by the Somali leaders: the reason being that the USSR refused to support Somalia's expansionist policy of claiming a portion of a neighboring country. The Soviet Union rejected the use of force in creating crises and wars in the Horn of Africa. The USSR's stand on this issue was a correct one. The Soviet stand on the issue was in line with its foreign policy, which is based on respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries, and on peace and cooperation. The Soviet stand on this issue is also in accordance with the charter of the OAU.

We are opposed to the Somali people sacrificing their lives to a useless cause. This will also cripple the workers, farmers, fishermen and other progressive forces in Somalia who are our friends.

Have the Somali people benefited from the changed policy? Have the living standards of the Somali people improved since 1977? Would it not be better if all the money spent on the army was spent on development programs? In addition to the above, it is clear that the bases in Somalia offered to the Pentagon will not strengthen the independence of the SDR. It is only the enemies of Somalia that will encourage the country to be on a war footing.

The USSR has on several occasions called on Somalia to end the border disputes with her neighbors peacefully. We are sure that the Somali people need peace so as to build a progressive nation.

FAILING ERITREAN REVOLT FINANCED BY CIA, WEST

LD251954 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 25 Dec, TASS--There is a split and frustration among secessionists whom international reactionary forces are trying to use to destabilize the situation in the Ethiopian Province of Eritrea.

The Ethiopian Government is successfully solving the national issue in Eritrea. There are steady supplies of foodstuffs and essential consumer goods to the population and measures are being taken to develop the local industry. Splinters do not enjoy any support of the popular masses. According to the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY (ENA), a group of 24 persons recently voluntarily surrendered to authorities. Another six defectors from the so-called Eritrean Liberation Front did the same in November. One of the leaders of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea, Teklai Gebre-Mariam, recently has dissociated himself from the splinters.

Speaking at a press conference, he stressed that the progress of the Ethiopian revolution in the last six years had won a wide acclaim of the province's population. It is no secret, he said, that all attempts to impede Ethiopia's development along the path of peace and progress are doomed to failure. He said there was internal strife among the secessionists that launched their actions from abroad.

Teklai Gebre-Mariam described the secessionists' subversive activities, which are used by outside forces in order to prevent the situation in Eritrea from coming to normal by means of bandit actions and economic subversion. He admitted that the secessionist groups were receiving aid from the CIA and such countries as Somalia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The newspaper Washington POST wrote in this context that the secessionists were backed by Western countries.

SOVIET ENVOY DENIES ARMING ZAMBIAN PLOTTERS

LD231858 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Dec 80 CA

[Text] The Soviet Union has categorically denied any involvement in the illegal appearance of AK-47 assault rifles which were reportedly meant to be used to topple the present Government of Zambia. Soviet Ambassador to Zambia Dr Vasiliy Solodovnikov said at a press conference at the Soviet Embassy in Lusaka today that his country never deals in illegal arms trade and it was impossible for it to send arms illegally to Zambia. Answering a question on the presence of so many Soviet-made guns in the country Dr Solodovnikov also defended Zimbabwe's liberation forces, who had access to the rifles, saying Zimbabwe freedom fighters were very disciplined and he does not think they are in any way involved in the affair.

Recently Zambian security forces unearthed a huge arms cache in the yard of a house in Ndola's Pamodze township, where they found 90 AK-47 rifles and 11 magazines. The owner of the house has since been picked up by police for questioning.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SECOND CUBAN CP CONGRESS

Editorial Praises Congress

LD241231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Loyalty to Great Ideals"]

[Text] The world socialist community, united by its common goals and ideals, is marching confidently forward, striving for more and more new victories. Its economic might is strengthening and its influence on the course of international events is being stepped up. The fraternal countries' strength is in their unity, the peoples' friendship, the Marxist-Leninist parties' cohesion and close, fruitful collaboration.

The Second Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress, held in Havana a few days ago, provided impressive evidence of socialism's successes.

In his parting message to the CPSU delegation which took part in the Havana forum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "The Second PCC Congress is a major event for the Cuban people and for all the world's revolutionary and progressive forces. Cuban revolutionaries fought courageously for a truly free Cuba and established their motherland's independence. Now, in difficult conditions, they are building--and successfully building--a socialist society. Soviet people have always been and will be with their Cuban friends in this historic work of theirs."

The revolution profoundly changed the face of the land of Cuba. Having won freedom, the Cuban people set noteworthy examples of free labor. Cuba today is a country where daily concern is manifested for increasing the people's well-being and satisfying the working people's spiritual requirements, a country of hundreds of industrial plants and new construction sites, major agricultural enterprises and scientific centers. The Cuban communists' highest forum summed up the results of multifaceted creative work in the period which has elapsed and defined the next tasks.

In fulfilling the First PCC Congress decisions the republic's working people have achieved successes in all spheres of life: in the economy, in developing the people's education, in health care and social security. Social relations are improving in the country, the organs of people's power are developing and socialist democracy is deepening.

The PCC approached its second congress ideologically united, organizationally strengthened and enriched with new experience. Its ranks have doubled and its prestige and leading role in society have increased. The party's ties with the masses have strengthened. It is the recognized vanguard of the working class and all the working people. The congress's work was distinguished by a businesslike, creative atmosphere and a thoughtful, self-critical approach to the analysis of the results achieved and the omissions and shortcomings which have occurred.

The forum's characteristic feature was its participants' unswerving confidence in the successful implementation of the plans laid down, their profound optimism and their determination to follow the chosen path. The ability to evaluate carefully and critically the work done indicates the party's political maturity, spiritual health and strength and its ability to resolve complex, large-scale tasks.

Cuba is entering the next stage of socialist creation. The congress approved the basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development for the Second 5-Year Plan. In the national economy, the main aims are the further growth of output and national income and the improvement of economic efficiency. Preferential development of the industrial sector is envisaged. Great attention will be devoted to improving the people's living standard.

The delegates examined the results of partywide discussion in connection with partial changes in the PCC rules. The congress approved a number of resolutions on questions of ideological work, communist upbringing and education, economic leadership, improving planning, the selection of cadres and so forth. The documents adopted reflect both the experience of world socialism and its general laws of development--laws tried and tested in life--and also the unique conditions and specific features of the Cuban revolution and Cuban communists' creative contribution to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism.

The Havana congress again demonstrated that the PCC is an active detachment of the world communist movement and enjoys high international prestige. Taking part in its work were dozens of delegations from fraternal parties and national liberation and progressive movements. Among the forum's guests was a CPSU delegation, which was accorded a warm, cordial reception. The congress became a brilliant demonstration of internationalism and the loyalty of communists and those who fight for the people's happiness to the great revolutionary ideals.

The Republic of Cuba is a full member of the mighty family of the socialist community. The congress delegates noted with satisfaction that the past years have been a period of dynamic, all-round development of ties between the USSR and Cuba and of deepening economic integration within CEMA. Soviet-Cuban relations are built on the firm foundations of the joint declaration signed by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and F. Castro in Havana in 1974.

"Cuba is and will continue to be a friend of the Soviet Union and all the socialist states," Comrade Fidel Castro stated at the Second PCC Congress. "Cuba adheres and will continue to adhere to internationalist positions."

Together with the other fraternal socialist countries Cuba is implementing a course of strengthening friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding between peoples and is fighting consistently and persistently for detente and strengthening of peace. It is an active participant in the nonaligned movement and makes a weighty contribution to the implementation of that movement's anti-imperialist, progressive line. The delegates and guests noted the growing role of the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist countries, whose solidarity and unity of actions are of great significance for the peoples' successful liberation struggle. They expressed gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Union, which, following the great Lenin's precepts, grudge no effort in the struggle to establish lasting peace on earth, and declared their resolute support for Soviet initiatives aimed at consolidating the people's security and improving the international climate.

Soviet people, who are preparing with great enthusiasm for their own party's 26th congress, share the Cuban people's feelings of joy and satisfaction with the results of the Second PCC Congress. They wish the communists and all working people of the Island of Freedom--their true friends and comrades in arms--new successes in the victorious revolution.

Brezhnev Message to Castro

LD290955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]

Comrade Fidel Castro!

Accept the hearty congratulations of the CPSU Central Committee and my personal congratulations on your election as first secretary of the PCC Central Committee.

You enjoy deserved respect among Soviet communists and working people as a courageous revolutionary who has borne nearly three decades of struggle for the people's good and the country's socialist development and as an eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement. We value highly what the communist party and the revolutionary Government of Cuba have done under your leadership to strengthen Soviet-Cuban friendship and cooperation and the fraternal ties of our parties and peoples. We are convinced that the lofty internationalist spirit of Soviet-Cuban relations will develop and strengthen.

We wish you, dear Comrade Fidel, the communists and all the people of Cuba great new successes on the path of socialist building and successful fulfillment of the Second PCC Congress decisions.

With a communist greetings,

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

U.S. TO INTERVENE IN EL SALVADOR UNDER OAS 'COVER'

LD241908 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The Carter administration is hatching plans of direct interference in the internal affairs of Salvador. Our observer Leonid Levchenko comments:

The outgoing United States administration is clearly trying to use its remaining few days in power to try and spoil still more the international situation and create new hotbeds of tension and aggression in the world. One proof of this are its plans of an intervention against El Salvador. The special presidential expert commission on El Salvador is known to have recommended direct military intervention in that country. This intervention is to be launched in different forms. The commission suggests for example sending into El Salvador troops of the member countries of the Organization of American States. Washington, of course, will only use the flag of the organization to camouflage its own marines being sent to crush the popular uprising in El Salvador. This tactic was used for example during the United States intervention in the Dominican Republic back in 1965. But if this tactic cannot be applied this time because of the opposition by most members of the organization, then it is proposed to support the El Salvador Junta by sending in troops of the United States, Guatemala and Honduras and also using detachments recruited from Nicaraguan mercenaries who had escaped from their country after the revolution. Meanwhile, the regime in El Salvador continues to rely on Washington in its policy of mass terror and violence which have already claimed more than 10,000 lives this year.

Facts have also come to light revealing direct participation of the United States advisers in punitive operations in El Salvador. Despite the mounting reprisals the patriotic forces of El Salvador are keeping up their courageous struggle against the junta and there is mounting popular response to an appeal by the Faraboundo Marti Liberation Front for a general uprising and for setting up a revolutionary democratic government.

GRISHIN SPEECH AT MOSCOW PARTY PLENUM REPORTED

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on proceedings at Moscow Gorkom Plenum]

[Text] A Moscow Gorkom Plenum was held yesterday which discussed the question "Results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the Moscow City Party Organization's Tasks Ensuing From the Decisions of the Plenum and the Speech Thereat of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin delivered the report at the plenum.

The plenum also examined the draft plan of Moscow's comprehensive economic and social development in 1981 and Moscow's draft budget in 1981. Reports on these questions were delivered by V.V. Bitunov, chairman of the city Planning Commission and Moscow Gorispolkom deputy chairman, and Ye.V. Sofronova, chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom Financial Administration.

The following spoke in the debate on the questions under discussion: L.I. Matveyev, first secretary of the Pervomayskiy Raykom, M.D. Chernova, brigade leader of the "Plastik" Science-Production Association Dorogomilovskiy Chemical Plant, Moscow Railroad Chief I.L. Paristyy, K.P. Sytenkova, secretary of the party committee of the Automobile and Tractor Electrical Equipment Plant imeni 60-letiya Oktyabrya, P.D. Borodin, general director of the "AvtoZIL" Association, Yu.A. Molchanov, chief of the Glavmosinzhstroy, T.M. Akinshina, regulator of the Moscow Radio Plant, and G.V. Borisov, chairman of the Krasnopresnenskiy Rayispolkom.

The plenum examined organizational matters.

The plenum relieved V.N. Makeyev of his duties as Moscow Gorkom second secretary and Bureau member in connection with his appointment as USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

The plenum elected R.F. Dementyeva Moscow Gorkom second secretary.

The plenum confirmed I.B. Bugayev as chief of the Moscow Gorkom Organizational-Party Work Department and elected him candidate of the Moscow Gorkom Bureau.

The plenum relieved Ye.A. Manyakin of his duties as chief of the Moscow Gorkom Organizational-Party Work Department and Bureau member in connection with his transfer to other work.

V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom, USSR ministers A.K. Antonov, S.F. Antonov, V.A. Kazakov, V.P. Lein, M.A. Prokofyev, N.N. Tarasov and M.S. Shkabardiya, M.S. Lazarev, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department, and I.M. Golovkov, instructor of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department, participated in the plenum.

A CPSU Central Committee Plenum was held on 21 October, V.V. Grishin said in his report. The plenum examined the drafts of the Plan of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR Budget in 1981.

A big speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The CPSU Central Committee Plenum wholly and fully approved the propositions and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum and proposed that they be made the basis of the activity of all party, soviet and management authorities and trade union and Komsomol organizations to fulfill and overfulfill the 1981 plan and to make fuller use of intensive factors of economic development in the interests of an increase in Soviet people's well-being.

The plenum was held in an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency and unanimity and the close cohesion of the Central Committee around the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. It was a major political event in the life of our party and state and an important landmark in the Soviet people's struggle to build communism and marked our country's entry into the new, 11th, 5-year plan.

The gatherings and meetings of the capital's working people held in connection with the results of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum testify that Muscovites unanimously approve and support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech, whose propositions correspond to the Soviet people's vital interests.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's striking and meaningful speech occupied a central place in the work of the plenum. It is distinguished by a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the situation in the economy, the dimensions of the tasks which are put forward and clarity in the determination of the prospects of our country's movement along the path of communist building. The speech provides a political evaluation of the drafts of the plan and budget for 1981, comprehensively examines the urgent socioeconomic problems which have to be solved in the next few years, reveals shortcomings and difficulties and signposts the paths of surmounting them and determines the party's tasks for raising the level of leadership of the economy and improving all management work.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech is of fundamental significance for the entire party, each party organization and each labor collective for it concentrates the attention of the executive personnel, communists and working people on the paths to be taken and resources to be used to accomplish the socioeconomic tasks of our country's development in 1981 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The speaker went on to dwell on the basic propositions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum decree and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech, he said, are of decisive significance for the Moscow city party organization, as for all detachments of our party. All its propositions and the recommendations contained in it, as, equally, the critical observations, are directly related to the economy of our city. It is essential that this gorkom plenum examine the tasks confronting the city party organization in connection with the work of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and determine the measures for the accomplishment of these tasks.

The city party organization, V.V. Grishin continued, is channeling its efforts into insuring the fuller use of the capital's economic and scientific-technical potential, an increase in production efficiency and work quality and a growth in the working people's well-being.

These tasks, which were put forward by the 25th congress, are being accomplished successfully, in the main. Despite existing difficulties and shortcomings, the city's economy is developing dynamically and steadily. It is expected that over the 5-year period the increase in industrial production in the city will constitute approximately 21 percent compared with the planned 20.5 percent. If it

is considered that new industrial construction has been limited in Moscow, this is a considerable success. Machine building and metal working, including instrument building and automotive, electronics and radio technical industry and others, are developing at a preferential rate. More than 500 industrial enterprises have already fulfilled the 5-year plan quotas.

Significant results have been achieved in the 10th Five-Year Plan in the solution of such a problem as an increase in production efficiency and work quality. Some 90 percent of the output increase was obtained thanks to increased labor productivity. Industry has assimilated the manufacture of over 1,300 models of new types of machinery, instruments, apparatus and means of automation and control. Over 5,500 products are manufactured with the State Sign of Quality. The manufacture of products of the highest quality category has increased by a factor of 2.6 in the 5-year plan. Production profitability is growing.

More than R15 billion of capital investments have been assimilated in the city. This has enabled us to considerably strengthen the material-technical base of the capital's economy and solve many questions of the modernization and retooling of industrial and transport enterprises. Some 5 million square meters of industrial-production space have been built and 8 industrial enterprises and 270 most important production facilities and capacities, including those for the manufacture of passenger cars, auto spares, automobile and tractor electrical equipment, metal-working instruments and consumer goods, have been commissioned. Some 20.7 kilometers of new subway line and tens of kilometers of additional main track of the Moscow Railroad have become operational.

Transport workers are fulfilling the 5-year plan quotas, in the main. More than 2 billion tons of national economic freight, including roughly 10 million tons over and above the established quotas, have been transported by all types of transport in the 5 years.

The scientific research, design and planning organizations have performed a great deal of work. Since the start of the 5-year plan they have solved many major and technical problems, created models of new types of products of a high technical level and quality and developed progressive technological processes. Cooperation of new organizations with the production collectives has been further developed.

A great deal of work has been done on improving Muscovites' work, social and recreational conditions. The Master Plan of Moscow's development is being implemented in planned fashion. A number of new modern residential microrayons has been built, and the buildup of experimental-show rayons is continuing. A considerable amount of work has been done on the renovation and preservation of housing, providing the city with heat, water and fuel-energy resources and improving available amenities.

Some 76 Olympic facilities, many of which are unique, were modernized and built. Apartment homes with a total area of 21.7 million square meters have been built, which has enabled us to improve the housing conditions of 1.9 million people. Some 102 general educational schools, 323 children's preschool establishments and many other facilities have been introduced. The monetary income of the capital's population will amount to approximately R18 billion in 1980 and will have increased 25 percent compared with 1975. The average monthly wage of workers and employees has risen 13.6 percent in the 5-year plan.

The results of the development of Moscow's economy in the 5-year plan, V.V. Grishin emphasized, are the outcome of the selfless labor of the capital's workers, engineering-technical personnel and science workers and the growth of their creative activeness and initiative. These results are the outcome of the great deal of political and organizing work of the capital's party, soviet, management, union and Komsomol organizations and the entire city party organization.

Questions of the development of the capital's economy and plan fulfillment are central in the work of the party authorities. They are regularly discussed at gorkom and raykom plenums and meetings of party activists of the city and the rayons. The party organizations' activeness and fighting efficiency in the struggle for the implementation of the party's economic and social policy have increased.

Now, when we have embarked on the final quarter of the final year of the 5-year plan, a principal task confronts the city party organizations--developing more extensively political, organizing and economic work aimed at insuring fulfillment of the plan of the current year ahead of schedule--by 26 December--and the socialist pledges regarding completion of the 5-year plan in November 1980.

The results of work of 9 months of the current year are reason to conclude that the pledges adopted by Muscovites will be fulfilled.

A most important task confronts the party, soviet and management authorities--mobilizing all resources and possibilities, developing the working people's creative activeness more extensively, raising socialist competition to a new level, actively supporting the initiative for completing personal quotas for 1980 by the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, working persistently and overcoming difficulties and shortcomings in order to complete the 1980 plan and the 10th Five-Year Plan successfully.

Fulfillment of the 1980 quotas and the 10th Five-Year Plan will be a sound foundation for further work and for entry into the new, 11th, 5-year plan. Today we have to examine the drafts of Moscow's comprehensive economic and social development and also its budget in 1981.

The gorkom Bureau has examined the draft plan and budget of the city in 1981. We formulated them by proceeding from the main directions of the Master Plan of Moscow's development and the comprehensive target program of the development of the city's industry in the period 1981-1990. The drafts correspond to the decisions of CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

The draft plan provides for the further development of Moscow's economy with the preferential growth of the sectors determining technical progress, preservation of the volume of capital construction, including housing construction, the modernization and retooling of industrial and transport enterprises, the solution of major social problems and a further increase in Muscovites' well-being. The draft budget provides for the financing of the city's economy in accordance with the draft plan.

The plan for 1981 is the plan for the first year of a new 5-year plan. We see as the principal task in the new 5-year plan not only maintaining the production growth rate which has been achieved but also surpassing it, raising the technical level of the city's economy even further and providing, in accordance with party decisions, for the catchup of the work of enterprises of a number of sectors--machine building, metallurgy, chemical, light and food industry and transport. It is planned to obtain the entire increase in production thanks to increased labor productivity with a reduction in the number of workers. We have the task of completing the modernization and retooling of Moscow's plants and factories in the main and of bringing the majority of them up to model level. These fundamental propositions are also reflected in the draft plan for 1981.

We have achieved pretty good results in the 5-year plan, V.V. Grishin observed. At the same time we do not, of course, see merely the achievements. The difficulties and shortcomings about which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke are directly related to Moscow also. Certain industrial enterprises have allowed a lagging behind the 5-year plan quotas for production and labor productivity growth to occur. Insufficiently efficient use is being made of production capacity. Many facilities are being commissioned behind schedule. There are appreciable

shortcomings in the operation of transport and organizations and establishments of the services and civic-improvement sphere.

The party, soviet and management authorities must study the results of work in the 10th Five-Year Plan in depth and outline and implement measures to put an end to difficulties and shortcomings in order to insure the steady operation of the economy in the first year of the new 5-year plan.

In undertaking organizing work to insure fulfillment of the plan for the first year of the new 5-year plan it is essential to concentrate attention on the solution of the most important socioeconomic problems advanced in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the Central Committee Plenum.

Such a problem is primarily a consistent increase in the people's well-being, provision of the population with foodstuffs and development of the food industry and the production of consumer goods.

The food industry in Moscow is one of the biggest in the country. The capital's food, meat and dairy and fish industry enterprises provide the city's population with a variety of food products in daily demand.

At the same time Moscow's food industry enterprises are not yet catering fully for the population's requirements in certain food products. There are shortcomings in providing the enterprises with certain types of product of agricultural production. Newly commissioned capacity is being assimilated slowly, and enterprises are being built and modernized at a slow pace.

In connection with the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev with respect to the population's fuller provision with foodstuffs it is essential to raise the level of operation of the capital's food, meat and dairy and fish industry enterprises and to increase the production of food products.

It is planned to channel R410 million into the development of these sectors in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

There has to be a fundamental change in the attitude toward the construction of food industry facilities on the part of the construction organizations, which often underestimate these facilities and disrupt the fulfillment of quotas for the commissioning of food industry enterprises. Securing a considerable upsurge in the food industry is a most important task of the capital's party and soviet authorities and also of the ministries and departments.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev set the task of making full use of the opportunities available within the country for improving the supply of foodstuffs to the population.

Solution of this problem is a nationwide task. Great assistance can be rendered the countryside by Moscow, which has the potential for this. It is essential to increase assistance to the agricultural enterprises in the mechanization of operations: accelerate supplies of machinery, equipment and spares and fulfill ahead of schedule our pledges to supply equipment, components and parts along patron relations lines.

No less important a task is the creation of subsidiary farms attached to the enterprises. A certain amount of work has been done in this direction recently. But the scale of this work does not correspond to the tasks which have been set in the sphere of an increase in the production of animal husbandry products.

As the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum observed, the accelerated development of Group "B" sectors of industry is an urgent task for a further rise in Soviet people's well-being.

Moscow has great potential for an increase in the production of consumer goods. The resources for increased production in these sectors have been far from exhausted here.

Take, for example, light industry. In the period 1976-1980 the actual increase in the manufacture of products has been only 4.8 percent, which is considerably less than the increase in Moscow's industry as a whole.

Fuller use must be made of the capacity of Moscow's light industry enterprises. To this end, V.V. Grishin emphasized, we must strive for an improvement in the provision of enterprises with material-technical resources, primarily raw material. The gorkom Bureau has examined the question and confirmed measures formulated in conjunction with the ministry to accelerate the modernization of Moscow's light industry enterprises in order to raise their technical level and increase consumer goods production.

At the CPSU Central Committee Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev appealed to the leaders of a number of sectors of heavy and defense industry not to reduce the rate of growth of the production of cultural-social commodities in the next 5-year plan and expressed confidence that they would continue to regard the production of goods in broad demand as a great state and party matter.

We have accumulated considerable experience here. Together with this a number of enterprises is systematically failing to fulfill the quotas for the production of cultural-social and household goods. There are many complaints about the quality of the manufactured goods. Insufficient use is still being made of the waste of basic production for organizing the production of everyday commodities.

The gorkom recently examined the question of the progress of the production of cultural-social and household goods at Moscow's industrial enterprises. In the 11th Five-Year Plan the manufacture of more than 300 of these commodities is to increase by R500 million.

Now, in the light of the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, we must return to this question once again and draw up and implement measures for a further increase in the production of cultural-social and household goods at enterprises of machine building, heavy and other sectors of industry.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum that increased efficiency is connected with an acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The combination of science with production and the impact of progressive ideas on the latter is proceeding practically via machinery and technology. Whence the incomparable role of machine building in the development of the economy and the upsurge of labor productivity.

Machine building and metal working occupy the leading place in Moscow's industry. There have been considerable qualitative changes in the last 10 years at enterprises of the machine-building and metal-working sectors.

At the same time the technical level of many enterprises remains insufficiently high, and work on modernizing the enterprises and building up production capacity is being performed at a slow pace. There is much manual labor at a number of plants of electrical equipment industry, machine building for light and food industry, agricultural machine building and other sectors, and the implementation of measures to mechanize and automate production processes is lagging.

The structure of the machine-tool pool is being refined and the relative significance of the active part of fixed production capital thanks to the introduction of highly productive progressive equipment and the replacement of obsolescent and worn machine tools and units is increasing only slowly.

Certain enterprises are manufacturing products of a low technical level and quality, which is giving rise to justified complaints on the part of the consumers. This applies particularly to plants of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry.

These shortcomings are preventing many collectives from increasing the manufacture of their products in accordance with the requirements of the country's economy. The set quotas are not being fulfilled in a number of instances. However, proper measures for assistance to the enterprises on the part of the ministries are not being adopted.

Taking into account the need for a further rise in the technical level of machine-building enterprises, the gorkom has formulated for the 11th Five-Year Plan, in conjunction with the ministries, measures for the modernization and retooling of Moscow's plants of machine-tool and tool industry, electrical equipment industry, machine building for light and food industry and instrument building. It is planned, in the main, to have completed all work on modernizing the enterprises of these sectors before the end of 1985.

It is planned to considerably renew the list of manufactured products, produce products of a higher technical level and quality and replace a considerable proportion of obsolete production equipment.

Enterprise party organizations and managers, scientific research institttues, design bureaus and construction organizations will have to perform a great amount of work on implementing the outlined measures and strive for a further upsurge in the city's machine building, a rise in its technical level and the renewal of manufactured products.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech assigned a considerable place to chemistry as a big economic issue. Despite the improvements that have occurred here, it is lagging behind the economy's requirements.

A number of enterprises and scientific research organizations of chemical industry is located on the territory of our city. All the enterprises are coping successfully with the fulfillment of the annual quotas.

But there are also shortcomings in the operation of the chemical plants. Our task, V.V. Grishin emphasized, is to secure a further increase in the manufacture of chemical products and concentrate attention on the speediest assimilation of installed capacity, the further expansion of the assortment of the products and the acceleration of the retooling of the enterprises.

It is essential to improve the activity of Moscow's pilot scientific research and planning-design organizations of the Ministry of Chemical Industry. They are called on to contribute to the technical progress of the sectors of chemical industry and increase their attention to problems of an improvement in the quality of mineral fertilizers, the production of products from polymers and the replacement of metal by plastic products.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev paid great attention to questions of the uninterrupted supply of fuels and energy for the national economy. A considerable amount of work is being done in Moscow on the rational use of material and energy resources. A preponderant number of enterprises is insuring their economical expenditure. But we have many enterprises which are permitting overexpenditure of fuel-energy and material resources. This is occurring mainly owing to the unsatisfactory condition of production and heat and power equipment and also the insufficient attention on the part of the managers to this important state problem.

The capital-output ratio, acceleration of the process of enterprise modernization and retooling, labor productivity growth and an increase in product quality are, V.V. Grishin went on to emphasize, most important indicators characterizing the level of an increase in production efficiency. We have discussed these questions repeatedly and formulated measures designed to successfully solve the problem of an increase in production efficiency.

It is essential to speed up enterprise reconstruction and technical modernization in every possible way. Work on modernization should be performed continuously here, at a constantly increasing pace, and the accent should be placed not on new industrial construction and the expansion of plants and factories but primarily on an improvement in the workers' work conditions and the introduction of new highly productive equipment, means of automation and mechanization and progressive production processes.

The possibilities of the construction of new production enterprises and the enlistment of additional manpower in the production sphere have practically been exhausted under Moscow's conditions. For this reason the further development of all sectors of the city's economy is only possible thanks to a sharp increase in labor productivity with a diminishing number of workers. Under these conditions production intensification should extend to all aspects of the production activity of each enterprise and organization.

It is essential to increase the level of the mechanization and automation of labor thanks to the introduction of highly productive machine tools, lines and units and industrial robots and manipulators which provide for a considerable increase in labor productivity and a reduction in jobs.

Together with a rise in the technical level of production it is necessary to engage in active work to strengthen labor and production discipline, retain the personnel, refine and introduce new forms of labor organization and raise the level of norm-setting.

Much has been done in the 10th Five-Year Plan in the sphere of an increase in product quality. However, the city's industry has big opportunities for an improvement in this work.

It is necessary in solving problems of an increase in production efficiency to implement a complex of measures to improve planning and economic stimulation aimed at an increase in the final results of work in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "An Improvement in Planning and an Intensification of the Impact of the Management Mechanism on an Increase in Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

It is essential for this to increase exactingness toward the personnel and the demands made on the style and methods of production management as applied to modern conditions; and to increase the role of the planning, economic and financial services in a fundamental improvement in the managerial activity of enterprises and organizations and an increase in the economic substantiation of confirmed plans.

A great deal of work has been done in Moscow on perfecting the organization of capital construction. Despite this, there continue to be major shortcomings in construction. Quotas for the commissioning of fixed capital and capacities and also social-cultural facilities have not been fulfilled for a number of years running. The leaders of the construction organizations are only slowly reorganizing their work to concentrate efforts on facilities due for completion. The number of facilities under construction simultaneously continues to grow. There is practically no reduction in the amount of incomplete construction as a result.

It is essential that the Moscow City Planning Commission, construction main administrations, ministries and departments raise the level of plan discipline and continue work on balancing current and long-term plans with the capacities of the construction organizations and material resources. The principal criterion of the activity of the construction organizations here should be the final production result--the commissioning of the facilities and capacities.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev paid particular attention at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum to housing construction. The Central Committee Politburo, he said, has deemed it necessary to preserve its present large dimensions in all subsequent years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, simultaneously improving the quality of housing construction. Housing construction should also be tied in with the solution of production problems and should be at the center of the attention of the soviets and be under the strict supervision of the party committees. It was emphasized that this work had to be regarded as a direct assignment of the CPSU Central Committee.

The volume of housing construction in the city in 1981 has been preserved at the current year's level. We must improve the construction of housing and also its distribution, firmly pursuing a policy of the preferential provision of workers and employees of material production with living space.

The quality of work in construction is only improving slowly in practice. The outlined measures and adopted pledges are not being implemented in full. The low quality of construction is leading to numerous defects, alterations, additional expenditure on removing flaws and also a reduction in labor productivity growth.

It is our urgent task to organize construction production such that it provide for the on-schedule commissioning of all production-industrial, cultural-social and municipal facilities and apartment homes envisaged by the plans, concentrate forces and resources at projects due for completion, reduce the amount of incomplete construction, improve the planning and organization of construction production and expand construction's production base. We must strive for an increase in the construction workers' labor productivity in every possible way and the more extensive introduction of progressive construction methods, particularly the brigade contact, and the installation of buildings from the standardized products of a single catalog creating conditions for an increase in the efficiency of construction production.

The speaker went on to dwell in detail on problems of the development of transport and means of communications.

It is the task of the party, soviet and management authorities, he said, to outline concrete and efficient measures to improve the work of transport in 1981, display constant concern for an increase in the efficiency of the use of capital investments and rolling stock and the regularity of transport's operation, considerably increase the quality of transport services and strive for high discipline and order in all elements of the transport production line.

A large place in the plans of the city's economic and social development is assigned such a vitally important sector as the municipal economy, V.V. Grishin continued. It is the task of the rayispolkoms and administrations and services of city and rayon facilities to put an end to existing shortcomings in the organization of the repair and maintenance of housing and the provision of territories with amenities, improve the use to this end of available resources and possibilities and increase the level of housing and municipal services.

Insuring the operation of industry, transport, construction and the municipal economy under winter conditions is of importance to the city. Questions of preparing the city for the winter should continue to be at the center of the attention of the soviet, management and party authorities.

The task put forward by the party of an increase in the people's well-being requires a considerable refinement in the organization of the health service and an improvement in the work of trading, public catering and consumer service enterprises, that is, the sectors directly connected with serving the working people.

We must continue to strengthen the physical plant of the health service, improve the training of medical personnel and contribute to an improvement in the system of medical services for the public.

The material-technical base of trade, public catering and consumer services has been strengthened considerably in the 10th Five-Year Plan. We must pay more attention to questions of an improvement in trade and consumer services and an increase in the quality of the work of these sectors. It is necessary to expand in every possible way the acceptance of advance orders for foodstuffs and culinary products in the stores and at enterprises and in organizations of the city.

Consistently pursuing a policy of the utmost strengthening and development of the socialist economy, which is the dependable base of an unswerving increase in the people's well-being, the party proceeds from Lenin's principle of the unity of politics and economics. And the main economic task cannot be accomplished today, V.V. Grishin emphasized, without the correct political approach.

The successful fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum will depend to a considerable extent on a further upsurge in the level of the organizing and political work of the party organizations to mobilize the communists and all working people for the successful performance of the tasks in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Socialist pledges for 1981 should be formulated and adopted and work on their fulfillment should be organized in every labor collective, rayon and city administration and for the city as a whole. It is necessary to develop more extensively socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1981, develop the creative activeness of the working people and support their initiative.

One task is the organization of work on study and propaganda of the material of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the Central Committee Plenum. It is essential to use all propaganda, agitation and information forms and media to this end.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum was convened at a portentous time, when preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress are being made increasingly extensively in our party and country. Reports and elections are currently being conducted in the primary party organizations. They are being conducted in an organized manner and at a high political and professional level and are clearly demonstrating the communists' unanimous support for and approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the party and its Central Committee. The reports have shown that there has been a considerable increase in the level of the party organizations' work. It is necessary for the questions discussed at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum to occupy a proper place at the report and election party meetings and conferences. The tasks ensuing from the plenum's decisions should be discussed in all party organizations.

The high political and labor upsurge of the masses, which are endeavoring to worthily greet the 26th CPSU Congress, can be observed everywhere. Approximately 250,000 of Moscow's workers have undertaken to complete personal quotas for 1980 by the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and over 150,000 of these have already fulfilled their pledges. It is essential to support this labor upsurge in every possible way.

The drafts of Moscow's plan and budget for 1981 contain practicable targets with respect to the development of the country's economy. As a result of their

realization an important new step forward will have been taken along the path of the growth of the capital's economy, an increase in Muscovites' living standard and the conversion of Moscow into a model communist city. A most important task of the gorkom and raykoms and the entire city party organization at this stage lies in extensively developing socialist competition to complete the 1980 plan and the 10th Five-Year Plan successfully, insuring fulfillment of the decisions of the Central Committee October Plenum, striving for the solution of the key socioeconomic problems of the development of the city'e economy and beginning the 11th Five-Year Plan with a good store of work done in advance.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed the confidence that under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee the Moscow city party organization would insure the successful completion of the 10th Five-Year Plan, mobilize the working people for fulfillment of the 1981 plan, work persistently on accomplishing the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and worthily greet the 26th party congress.

Pervomayskiy Raykom First Secretary L.I. Matveyev took the floor.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech are warmly supported and approved by the communists and all working people of Pervomayskiy Rayon. In their speeches at meetings being held everywhere and at report and election party gatherings they are declaring their resolve to respond to the party's convern with shock labor, implement the plenum's decisions and worthily greet the 26th CPSU Congress.

Questions of the modernization and retooling of the rayon's enterprises and an improvement in the working people's work, social and recreational conditions were solved and the health service, education and culture were further developed in the last 5-year period. The formulation of a comprehensive plan of the rayon's development, which provides for an increase in the retooling of the enterprises and the development of the rayon economy, trade, public catering and housing construction on the basis of plans for higher-rise apartments, has now been completed.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum emphasized a task of paramount economic and political significance--a rapid upsurge of group "B" sectors. The raykom sees the development of the 15 enterprises of this group in the rayon primarily in retooling and modernization. At the same time the prevailing situation at a number of enterprises fails to correspond to the increased requirements. The construction organizations of the Glavmospromstroy are undertaking the modernization of such most important facilities as the Semenovskaya Weaving and Trimming Factory, the "Mosbytkhim" Association and the Outer Knitwear Production Association. There is a systematic failure to fulfill plans for construction and installation work here.

A rayon capital construction headquarters has been set up and is operating, shock Komsomol detachments of the rayon are being formed and help is being rendered transport for the purpose of coordinating operations, providing for supervision and assisting the construction workers.

M.D. Chernova, brigade leader at the Dorogomilovskiy Chemical Plant, took the floor.

A new surge of creative forces and a feeling of legitimate pride in our country's successes, she said, were evoked in us by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was meaningful and imbued with great concern for the future.

It is gratifying to know that the party has put forward new responsible tasks for the further development of the country's economy and an increase in the people's living standard.

The brigade which I lead works on the production of polyethylene film and products therefrom. Work conditions have improved considerably, production's provision with equipment has increased and work has become easier and more interesting at the enterprise in the 5-year plan.

But the results could have been far higher had it not been for the extremely abnormal situation concerning provision with the raw material. Supplies of polyethylene which are erratic and incomplete put our work and the consumers of our products in a feverish state.

Together with all Muscovites, I.L. Paristyy, chief of the Moscow Railroad, said, Moscow's railroaders unanimously support our party's domestic and foreign policy and are fully resolved to implement the instructions issued at the Central Committee Plenum and to worthily greet the 26th CPSU Congress. The main task currently confronting the collective of the railroad is insuring fulfillment of the 1980 plan and the 5-year plan was a whole.

In the part of the year which has elapsed the railroad collective has achieved definite positive results in fulfillment of the set quotas. The 10-month freight plan has been completed. In increasing production efficiency the railroad collective is striving for the overfulfillment of the set plans thanks to the improved use of rolling stock and labor productivity growth.

At the same time it is essential that we put an end to existing shortcomings, particularly in fulfilling the passenger and suburban train schedule. A concrete plan of measures for a further improvement in passenger transportation and the modernization and development of Moscow's stations in the 11th Five-Year Plan has now been drawn up and put into effect on the railroad.

Our collective, K.P. Sytenkova, secretary of the party committee of the Automobile and Tractor Electrical Equipment Plant imeni 60-letiya Oktyabrya, said, unanimously approves and supports the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy and is fully resolved through shock labor to strengthen the country's economic and defense might still further. The plant collective has scored definite successes and taken a qualitatively new step forward in its development in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The plant party committee and the shop party organizations pay great attention in their practical work to the development of the working people's creative initiative and collation and dissemination of the experience of the production front-runners and innovators.

The package of measures being implemented by the party committee and the shop party organizations and the broad sweep of socialist competition are producing positive results. Currently 356 foremost workers have already fulfilled the 1980 quota. This enabled the plant collective to complete fulfillment of the 10-month plan for sold output ahead of schedule.

Having familiarized myself with the draft plan and budget of the city's economy in 1981, I propose that it be approved.

A principal direction of the activity of the association's party organization, P.D. Borodin, general director of the "AvtoZIL" Association, said, is constant work on the concrete, consistent implementation of the party's social program. It has been put at the center of the practical activity of the association's party committee and board of directors. The cultural-social conditions of the association's working people have improved considerably. The housing conditions of almost 20,000

families of the association's workers have been improved in the 5-year plan. The network of children's preschool establishments and pioneer camps has been extended, the number of places in the plant's sanatoria has increased and medical services have been improved.

An increase in economic efficiency, the speaker went on to observe, is inconceivable without the constant introduction in production of the achievements of science and technology. Experience shows that an improvement in production at the current stage is predetermined to a decisive extent by how successfully the task of combining science with production is accomplished. In performing this task we encountered a need to introduce appreciable changes in the scientific research and planning organizations' practice and in organizing the introduction of scientific-technical developments. As a result of the restructuring of the organization of scientific research work the time taken to introduce scientific developments in production has been halved and a great savings has been obtained.

In the 10th Five-Year Plan our collective, Glavmosinzhstroy Chief Yu.A. Molchanov said in his speech, has paid primary attention to the stable growth of basic indicators. An average annual increase in the amount of construction and installation work of 4 percent was achieved. The plan for construction and installation work in the 5-year plan will be fulfilled.

However, not everything was proceeding smoothly with us in the organization of production and the pace of construction. This forced us to approach anew the planning and the very evaluation of work and the organization of construction. Since 1977 the main administration has been operating in accordance with the method of evaluating work in accordance with commodity construction output, with payment for commissioned facilities and on the basis of the complete self-redeeming nature of all expenditure thanks to earned profit.

This has stimulated the on-schedule introduction of facilities and a reduction in incomplete work. There has been an improvement in many indicators of economic activity.

However, despite the positive results which have been achieved, the process of honing the management mechanism is far from finished. There is still a whole number of questions with respect to which it is possible and necessary to act more decisively. The point is that engineering construction still outdistances housing construction to an insufficient extent. This begins back at the planning and designing stage.

T.M. Akinshina, regulator at the Moscow Radio Plant, took the floor.

Less than 5 months separate us from the 26th CPSU Congress. Soviet people are dedicating their labor achievements to this portentous event in the life of the party and the people.

More than 900 of our enterprise's workers have adopted pledges to fulfill the annual quota by the 63d anniversary of the Great October, and the workers of a number of shops have resolved to fulfill the plan of 2 months of 1981 by the 26th party congress's opening day, and more than 700 of the plant's workers have now supported this patriotic intiative.

The enterprise party organization, administration and the community are displaying constant concern to insure that the design workers create new, more sophisticated television and radio equipment and that it correspond to modern requirements in outward appearance and operating conditions and be capable of satisfying the requirements of the most demanding customer. That is why we pay particular attention to an improvement in the organization of labor and the creation of work conditions that insure that the work be highly skilled and that its results bring a person happiness.

G.V. Borisov, chairman of the Krasnopresnenskiy Rayispolkom, took the floor.

The past years of the 5-year plan testify that the direction and nature of our rayon's economic development correspond fully to the fundamental goals and decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The economy in the rayon is developing dynamically, and its production potential is strengthening increasingly.

Thanks to the great deal of political and organizing work of the party organizations, the extensive development of socialist competition and the initiative of the working people, the annual plans and socialist pledges of each of the 4 years of the 5-year plan were successfully fulfilled.

At the same time it should be noted that together with the great deal of work which is being done in the rayon we have not succeeded in putting an end to certain shortcomings and that there are unsolved problems. The rayon still has certain enterprises which permit the nonfulfillment of a number of technical-economic indicators and socialist pledges. Losses and unproductive expenditure are only being reduced slowly, and insufficient use is being made of the potential for an acceleration of the rate of labor productivity growth and an increase in production efficiency. The standard of service in a number of stores, dining halls, studios and workshops of the rayon is not at the proper level.

The plenum adopted a comprehensive decree on the first question.

The plenum also approved, in the main, the draft plan of Moscow's comprehensive economic and social development in 1981 and Moscow's draft budget for 1981. The plenum instructed the Moscow Gorispolkom to submit these questions for examination at the Moscow City Soviet session.

The Moscow Gorkom Plenum expressed confidence that the Moscow city party organization would rally even more closely around the CPSU Central Committee, insure the successful completion of the 10th Five-Year Plan and mobilize the working people for the fulfillment of the 1981 plan and would work persistently to accomplish the tasks put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and would worthily greet the 26th CPSU Congress.

TRIAL PROCEEDINGS FOR GEOPHYSICIST LAVUT REPORTED

Opening Session

LD241608 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Vladimirov writes: The open court session on the case of Aleksandr Lavut, the 51-year-old Moscow geophysicist, opened today at the Moscow City court.

The indictment read out at the court incriminates the defendant the illegal activity over many years with the intention of damaging the interests and prestige of the USSR. [sentence as received] The crime with which Aleksandr Lavut is indicted falls under Article 190-1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

After the indictment was read out, the court questioned the defendant. During the questioning Lavut admitted the facts set out in the indictment with which he is incriminated. He testified that in 1968-1980 he was, indeed, systematically manufacturing and circulating materials that are submitted to court as material evidence.

He also admitted that he made a certain number of persons in the USSR acquainted with the "letters", "addresses", and "statements" he fabricated. The defendant did not deny the fact that he was sending his concoctions abroad through correspondents of the bourgeois mass media accredited in Moscow and through other channels. Lavut said that he was aware of the use of his materials by the anti-Soviet subversive radio stations Liberty, Free Europe, by the journal POSEV--the organ of the fascist "NTS" (People's Labour Union) by the slanderous publications THE CHRONICLE OF THE DEFENCE OF RIGHTS IN THE USSR, THE CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS and other organs.

The trial will continue tomorrow.

Testimony of Witnesses

LD251854 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Vladimirov

The open trial in the criminal case of Aleksandr Lavut, born in 1929, who worked as senior geophysicist at the central geophysical expedition, continues for the second day in Moscow's city court.

The accused is charged with illegal activity over many years with the intention to harm the interests and prestige of the USSR. The crime Aleksandr Lavut is charged with is covered by Article 190-1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

The questioning of Lavut as the defendant continued today. During the questioning Lavut admitted facts of systematic manufacturing and distribution of materials mentioned in the indictment and presented to the court as material evidence.

In doing so, however, Lavut in his testimony at the trial sought to present the matters as if he, supposedly, did not see anything illegal in his actions and as if these actions, allegedly, did not run counter to the law and interests of the state.

The utter insolvency of these assertions of Lavut was brought out already during the examination of the first witnesses. Vasiliy Antidiy and Vladimir Kovalskiy by their testimonies confirmed that Lavut was distributing materials that damaged the interests of the Soviet state.

The questioning of witnesses will continue at the trial tomorrow.

Sentence Passed

LD261618 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Dec, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Vladimirov writes: An open trial of the criminal case of Aleksandr Lavut, 51, who worked as senior geophysicist in the central geophysical expedition, lasted for three days at Moscow's city court.

The court, consisting of the presiding Judge Vladimir Bodganov and two people's assessors, carefully studied the materials of the case, interogated the defendent Lavut, heard evidence by witnesses Yuriy Fridman, Ilya Mostinskiy, Issak Efraikin, Vasiliy Antidiy, Vladimir Kovalskiy and others, and examined material evidence.

A clear objective picture of Lavut's illegal activities over many years to the detriment of the interests and prestige of the Soviet Union emerged before the court, the audience in the courtroom and journalists.

This was followed by a debate of the sides. Tamara Prazdnikova, the prosecutor supporting the state indictment, pointed out in her speech that prophylactic talks were held with Lavut more than once. His attention was called more than once to the fact that his actions were illegal and antistate in character.

He was warned that the materials signed and circulated by him were slanderous and false and their aim was to give a distorted idea of life in the Soviet Union. During a conversation with Lavut, which took place at the place of his employment on February 15 this year, his seniors pointed out once more that it was necessary for him to discontinue his activities which did harm to the interests of the country.

Yelena Reznikova, the lawyer for the defence, recognized in her speech the validity of the charges and stated that the crime had been proved and correctly qualified under Article 190-1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. But in view of the fact that Lavut had no previous convictions and that he is a good family man and a qualified specialist who has given a good account of himself at the place of employment, the lawyer asked the court for leniency toward the dependent.

After hearing the defendent's last statement the court retired for deliberation. A sentence was read out in the hall of the Moscow city court. Aleksandr Lavut was convicted to three years in prison for the crime he had committed.

The workers of Moscow's plants, employees of Moscow institutions and students present in the courtroom received the sentence with approval.

SENTENCING OF WORLD WAR II 'TRAITORS' REPORTED

LD252008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Excerpts] An open trial of traitors to the motherland--Semenov, Lokhodinov, Gromov and Vlasov--has ended in Smolensk. During the Great Fatherland War they voluntarily went over to the side of the fascists and took part in the torture of patriots and the execution by shooting of partisans and civilians.

The Military Tribunal of Moscow Military District sentenced Lokhodinov, Semenov, Vlasov and Gromov for carrying out crimes of particular danger to the homeland to the supreme penalty--death. All those present in the courtroom met the sentence with approval.

MOLDAVIAN SUPREME SOVIET FILLS EDUCATION POST

LD291011 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 17 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on appointment of Comrade N.N. Shelar to the post of chairman of the Moldavian SSR State Committee on Vocational and Technical Education.

The Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that:

Comrade Nikolay Nikanorovich Shelar be appointed chairman of the Moldavian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

[Signed] I. Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

A. Melnik, secretary of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Kishinev, 16 December 1980

ALIYEV ADDRESSES NAKHICHEVAN AKTIV MEETING

LD191521 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Report by AZERINFORM special correspondent: "Scaling New Heights"]

[Excerpts] A conference of the autonomous republic's party economic aktiv attended by the leaders of a number of Azerbaijani ministries and departments was held in Nakhichevan on 30 November. It discussed progress in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, the instructions given in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech, and the tasks set by the meeting of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR party economic aktiv last May.

The conference was addressed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

The year 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan are drawing to a close, he said. At this important stage the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau has seen fit to familiarize itself with the situation in the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR and to ascertain with what results workers in the republic are finishing the 10th 5-Year Plan and what is planned for next year and for the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

Our conference focuses on progress in implementing the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions and the tasks set in the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for further increasing the efficiency of social production and accelerating the rate of the country's socioeconomic development. It also has the purpose of checking on how the instructions and guidelines given in May of this year, when at a meeting of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR aktiv we jointly outlined specific measures for accelerating the development of the republic's national economy, are being implemented.

The discussion we are having today is of great practical assistance to the party obkom, the Council of Ministers and all the working people in elaborating the plan for the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR's economic and social development in 1981-1985. It will enable important adjustments and additions to be incorporated in it in order that the plan not only ensures that past shortfalls no longer occur but also that the economy of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR achieves the level of Azerbaijan as a whole.

These past months the party obkom and the Council of Ministers have done a considerable amount of work to implement the tasks set at the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR party economic aktiv's May meeting. It is also pleasing to note the serious attitude to these questions taken by the leaders of Azerbaijani ministries and departments who in their speeches reported on specific instances of all-round assistance given in developing the autonomous republic and on future plans.

The Nakhichevanskaya ASSR has recently achieved great successes in every sphere of socio-economic life. But measured against existing requirements and our ultimate goal this pace cannot, of course, be considered satisfactory. For this reason in the 11th 5-Year Plan it must be stepped up considerably both in the industrial and agricultural sphere and in the social sphere. The autonomous republic's party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organizations must also base all future work on this premise.

When talking about what has been achieved, Comrade Aliyev pointed out, it must also not be forgotten that there are still a number of questions to be solved. Capital construction is coming to the fore here. Today we visited a number of industrial enterprises which are being built by the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR's "chief builder"--the Azerbaijani Ministry of Industrial Construction. These and the large installations commissioned some time ago typify the virtual rebirth of the region's economy. The task consists in ensuring that all new installations are commissioned on time and that construction work is of high quality. And here the party obkom should be the chief organizer.

But construction is not an aim in itself. The next requirement is to bring the commissioned enterprises up to design capacity in the shortest time possible and exploit them efficiently--as yet not all is well in this respect in the autonomous republic.

Comrade Aliyev defined the training of highly skilled cadres, both for existing and for future enterprises, as one of the most important problems in the further development of the region's industry. It is necessary even now to see to the development of a network of professional and technical establishments and hostels for future workers and organize training for specialists.

There are also, Comrade Aliyev continued, responsible tasks facing agricultural workers. The Nakhichevanskaya ASSR, as is known, specializes in viticulture and in 1990 230,000 tons of sunny fruit should be produced here, which is probably not a ceiling. In order to achieve this mark very serious work must be undertaken even now and, by overcoming existing difficulties, the volume of amber clusters procured must be increased.

Serious reorganization of work is also required in the realm of vegetable growing, fruit growing and especially livestock raising where only recently a renewal of livestock breeds and a changeover of the sector onto an industrial basis has begun.

The broad program of water conservancy construction will enable the spect of the parched and of ancient Nakhichevaniya to be greatly transformed. The initiative of Glavazmeliovodstroy which has resolved to increase the planned volume of work in the next 5-year plan by R40 million, deserves attention.

Concern for the working man--constructing housing, improving supply services for the population and the activity of trade, domestic and transport organizations--was proposed at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, as one of the chief tasks at the present stage. Referring to this, Comrade Aliyev stressed the need to further increase housing construction in the autonomous republic, to complete gasification of the republic in the shortest possible time and to improve the population's drinking water supply.

In constructing the capital of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR strict architectural discipline must be observed and the agreed a general plan must be strictly adhered to. In the city center preference must be given to the original buildings constructed according to individual designs and distinguished by their good taste. The ancient city of Nakhichevan must be beautiful and modern.

Our conversation today, Comrade Aliyev said in conclusion, can be said to have been useful especially in the light of preparation for your oblast party conference. Your duty is to be real patriots of your region and to make effective use of all existing possibilities and of all the great help given you in order to achieve a rapid development of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR in the 11th 5-Year Plan. I would like to hope that you are preparing yourselves well, will hold the oblast party conference on a high ideological-political level and will reach the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress with new achievements and thus create a reliable foundation to fulfill the program of economic and social development of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

During his stay in the city of Nkahichevan, Comrade Aliyev visited a number of industrial enterprises and construction sites and spoke with specialists and inhabitants of the autonomous republic's capital.

At the construction site of a knitted underwear factory, which will produce 9 million articles a year, he showed interest in the deadlines for commissioning the project and for preparing for installing equipment. Attention was directed toward the need to increase the quality of construction and finishing work.

At the site situated nearby destined for the erection of the major carpet-weaving combine in the republic, it was a question of the importance of rhythmic organization of the work of construction workers, which will enable its erection to be completed by 1984.

Questions of the speedy assimilation of design capacity and improving the standard of production and labor discipline were broached during the meeting at the container glassware plant. The enterprise collective, which has been in operation for 6 months only, is young and only just taking shape. And it is very important, Comrade Aliyev stressed, to inclucate in workers now a thrifty attitude to things and help in forming their professional skill. The prospects for production development were spoken of by N.P. Kabanov, deputy minister for the construction materials industry, who gave an explanation.

The product of the young enterprise will be delivered to the plant for bottling mineral water which is being erected nearby, where Comrade Aliyev visited the only recently roofed main corpus. On its site automatic lines will be fitted to which mineral water will be delivered from the springs along a special pipeline.

The depths of the ancient Nakhichevanskaya land are rich and the facing tiles of travertine used to decorate Olympic installations in Moscow have gained wide popularity, among those who fulfilled the order for the 1980 Olympics ahead of schedule were members of the team of Zakir Nasirov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, who have completed two 5-year plans.

Comrade Aliyev, who visited the Gyzyl Vank marble and tile goods shop, warmly greeted the foremost team leader and wished that the collective may mark the 11th 5-Year Plan with similar shock labor. Then he familiarized himself with the new shop which has grown up next door and is equipped with unique equipment for working marble and travertine tiles and talked with Moscow specialists who are in charge of starting up production.

Our natural riches must be more widely exploited, G.A. Aliyev stressed. The republic has many deposits of facing material at its disposal, this is why we must more actively develop the processing sector, decorating cities with Azerbaijan marble, travertine and other valuable types of stone.

The meeting at the Nakhichevan electrical equipment plant was warm and the young collective there reported on fulfillment of the 5-year plan by the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and now two of the three types of product are marked with the five-pointed star of honor. Comrade Aliyev toured the shops and talked with workers. The sector leaders were posed the task of considerably expanding this important production in the near future.

Year by year the aspect of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR capital is becoming more beautiful and transformed. In recent time alone it has been graced with two new residential areas and another one is being built. And with the commissioning of the housing construction combine, of which G.A. Aliyev visited the construction site, new areas of five-and nine-story blocks are appearing in the city.

G.A. Aliyev familiarized himself with the city's available public amenties and visited the Gyzlar Bulagy leisure area which is under creation on a steep cliff in the center of N khichevan and the construction site of the House of Political Education.

With G.A. Aliyev were G.N. Seidov, secretary of the Azerbaijan of Central Committee, K.N. Ragimov, first secretary of the Nakhichevanskiy Obkom, S.A. Aliyev, chairman of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and I.S. Mekhtiyev, chairman of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR Council of Ministers.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON PLANNING, INCENTIVES

LD240949 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Dec 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Improving the Planning of and Provision of Economic Incentives for the Production and Procurement of Agricultural Produce."

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, proceeding from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of the July (1978) and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, deem it necessary to implement a system of measures for the further improvement of the planning of and provision for economic incentives for the development of agriculture--measures aimed at increasing the production and procurement of agricultural produce and strengthening the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

I.--ON MEASURES TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF PLANNING WORK IN AGRICULTURE. The resolution notes that the most important guidelines for improving planning work at all levels of agricultural production management are:

To increase social production efficiency on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress and stepping up the role of intensive factors of development;

To ensure in the 5-year and annual plans for agricultural development that the volumes of the production and state procurements of produce are balanced with the material-technical and financial resources, fixed productive capital and volumes of capital investments which are already available or which are being allocated;

To form the material and financial reserves necessary for the stable, well-proportioned and balanced development of agriculture;

To ensure the correct combination of centralized leadership of agriculture with the further development of enterprises' economic autonomy, to prevent petty tutelage of farms and develop their intiative, and to increase the responsibility of managers, experts, kolkhoz members and workers for increasing the production of produce and their interest in the end results of their labor.

In formulating plans for economic and social development, USSR Gosplan, union republic councils of ministers and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture must ensure the establishment of unified state plans for the procurement of agricultural produce for the 5-year period (broken down into individual years). Particular attention here is to be paid to improving the use of land, productive capital and physical and labor resources, to taking a differentiated approach to republics, krays, oblasts and rayons and to each kolkhoz and sovkhoz and to taking greater account of farms' production orientation and of natural and economic factors of agricultural production.

With the aim of ensuring a balance between targets for the sale of agricultural produce to the state and available fixed capital and material-technical and financial resources being allocated, it is determined that union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments ensure that the following indicators for the development of agriculture in the 5-year (broken down by years) and annual plans be conveyed accordingly to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and associations:

Unified plans for the sale to the state of the agricultural produce stipulated in physical terms in the state plans for the economic and social development of the USSR and the union republics and, in addition, for specialized farms, the volumes of sales of the particular types of produce in which these farms specialize (young pedigree animals, high-quality seeds, planting stock and other types of produce):

The volume of the delivery of tractors, motor vehicles, tractor trailers, grain harvesting combines and other basic agricultural machinery, fertilizers, and chemical plant protection agents and, for poultry factories, stockraising complexes and pedigree stockfarms, the volume of mixed feed delivery too. In addition, the annual plans establish the volume of delivery of construction materials for the fulfillment of construction and installation work by the direct labor method [khozyastvennym sposobom] and for the repair and operational needs and also of petroleum products and other material and technical assets essential for the plans' fulfillment;

Targets for the introduction of scientific and technical achievements backed up by the necessary material and technical resources:

For sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and associations--a wages fund (normative) and a profit plan, payments into the state budget and appropriations from the state budget;

For sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and associations--the commissioning of fixed capital and of the most important production capacities and nonproduction projects in accordance with the list of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development, including an increase in production capacities by means of the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises, limits for state capital investments and construction and installation and contract work for the development of agriculture covering the entire range of operations, including expenditure on the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises;

The same indicators as applicable to the sovkhozes--indicators envisaged by calculations for economic and social development plans and backed up by material and technical resources--are announced for the kolkhozes.

It has been established that the capital investment plans, the ceilings for contract work, plans for material and technical supply and financial and economic indicators are brought to the farms' attention at the same time as the plans for the sale of agricultural produce to the state.

The corresponding USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to compile and submit as part of the 5-year and annual plans the balances for the utilization of existing production capacities and fixed capital, plans for the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises, and a calculation of requirements for funds for the implementation of the projected measures and they have been instructed to provide in the plans for the priority allocation of the necessary capital investments, and material and technical facilities to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises for these purposes and also to provide for construction and installation and contract work.

It has been deemed expedient to compile in the agricultural development plans of the USSR, the union and autonomous republics, ministries, departments, krays, oblasts, rayons, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises composite sections on the social development of the countryside, providing in them for measures to improve working conditions, to improve the qualifications and vocational skill of the workers and their general educational and cultural standard, to improve housing and cultural and consumer service conditions, and other measures linked to the targets for improving the efficiency of production and capital construction.

The resolution recognizes as incorrect the practice existing in a number of instances whereby targets not envisaged in the state plans are imposed upon kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises.

The volume of production of agricultural produce, the scale and structure of sown areas, the size of the livestock population, the yield of crops and the productivity of animals, production technology and organization and other agricultural development indicators are defined in the 5-year and annual plans which are being elaborated in the farms, with the extensive enlistment of specialists, kolkhoz members and workers and also public organizations, noting local conditions, advanced experience and recommendations of scientific research institutions, and proceeding from the need to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the established plans for state purchases of agricultural produce and to satisfy internal requirements.

The corresponding USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to step up the elaboration of, and to promptly revise, norms and normatives for production planning, material and technical supply and capital construction and make more extensive use of normatives at all levels of agricultural development planning.

In order to implement a unified industrial [tekhnologicheskiy] policy in the spheres of seed production and pedigree stockbreeding, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the Ministry of the Medical Industry must, before the plans for developing the union republics' agriculture are elaborated, draw up and approve for specialized farms under union jurisdiction plans for the production and distribution of varietal seeds, planting material, medicinal plants, pedigree livestock, eggs and poultry.

In setting the plans regarding state purchases of agricultural output for stockbreeding, seed-growing and other specialized farms under union jurisdiction, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms must proceed from the need to ensure as a matter of priority that these farms fulfill the plans set for them regarding the production of varietal seeds, planting material, medicinal plants, pedigree livestock, eggs and poultry.

The ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations purchasing agricultural output are responsible for organizing the purchases and ensuring the uninterrupted reception of all the output presented by farms. Procurement enterprises and organizations are authorized to accept, on terms and at prices to be agreed, substandard [nestandartnyy] fruit, vegetables and other perishable produce over and above the amounts envisaged in the forward contracts.

With a view to expediting the transition to the reception of agricultural output actually on farms, and also to its shipment by procurement enterprises' or collectively-used specialized transport, the union republic councils of ministers are instructed as from 1981 to set procurement organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and associations targets for the reception and handover of output actually on farms.

The USSR ministries and departments purchasing agricultural output must make provision in their plans for the volume of purchases of this output with the acceptance of the output actually on farms.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab must make provision, as from 1981, for earmarking for the ministries and departments purchasing agricultural output specialized motor vehicles, and also the capital investments to pay for them, to construct garages and repair facilities, and to acquire the requisite packaging and loading and unloading equipment for receiving agricultural produce actually on farms.

It is laid down that, as from 1981, the procurement, trade and other enterprises and organizations entrusted with purchasing agricultural output will, when they use transport belonging to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and associations, reimburse farms for transport and unloading expenditure according to the norms and rates for the type of transport used to deliver the output.

With a view to making fuller use of the storage facilities available on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at other agricultural enterprises and associations, and with a view to improving the storage and ensuring more even deliveries of potatoes, vegetables and fruit to trade enterprises and organizations under the terms of direct ties, it is deemed advisable for the output stored on farms to be counted toward farms' fulfillment of their plan for sales to the state in the year in which it is actually sold.

II. ON IMPROVING ECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR INCREASING THE PRODUCTION AND SALE TO THE STATE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT AND IMPROVING PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY. In connection with the establishment of unified state purchases plans and with a view to maintaining the prevailing average level of state payments per unit of agricultural output sold to the state of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and associations, the resolution makes provision for incorporating in agricultural output purchase prices as from 1981 the amount of the supplements [nadbavki] paid for the above-plan sale of output or its sale over and above the level reached in previous years. Purchase prices for grain crops, soybeans, machine-harvested and manually-harvested cotton according to the particular strain, nonfermented raw tobacco, and output of fiber flax and central Russian and southern hemp and also opium (oil) poppy have been fixed on this basis as from 1981.

For other agricultural products sold to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, other agricultural enterprises and by the population, union republic councils of ministers are instructed, within the sums allocated, to elaborate purchase prices and to establish them by agreement with the USSR State Committee on Prices, make provision at the same time for incentives for increasing the output of high-quality agricultural produce.

It is laid down that in 1981-85 kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and associations will be paid a supplement, to the extend of 50 percent of the purchase price, for the sale to the state of grain, sunflowers, sugar beet, raw cotton, soybeans, flax and hemp products (straw, stock and fiber), potatoes, leaf tea, tobacco, hops, mustard, essential oil crops, poppies, livestock and poultry, milk, wool, eggs, karakul pelts and Siberian stag horns above the average level achieved in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR State Committee on Prices are instructed to elaborate with the participation of other ministries and departments concerned and to establish by agreement with the USSR Ministry of Finance regulations on the procedure for the payment of that supplement to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and associations.

The procedure and terms for the sale of vegetables, fruit [plody, frukty], berries, grapes, and other perishable products, as well as potatoes and poultry, laid down in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 319 and 13 April 1967 are extended to kolkhozes and interfarm enterprises (organizations) in agriculture.

The terms for material and technical supply and the procedure for planning the production and the sale of the industrial products obtained at a quality which meets state standards and also wholesale prices which apply for similar consumer goods produced by industrial enterprises using agricultural raw material are extended to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises in the system of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Ukranian SSR Ministry of Sovkhozes and the Moldavian SSR Council of Kolkhzes in respect of the processing of agricultural raw materials.

With a view to strengthening the interest of workers and sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises in increasing the output of products and improving the efficiency of agricultural production, it has been laid down that labor renumeration for workers employed in cropgrowing on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises is to be made as follows according to the piecework-plus-bonus system.

For the volume of agricultural operations carried out in the team, detachment or link--according to piecework rates determined on the basis of wage rates and output norms;

For the output obtained--according to rates per unit (in physical or value terms) of output, established on the basis of 25 percent of the scheduled wage fund, apart from crops for which rates per unit output are established on the basis of 50 percent of the scheduled wage fund. Labor renumeration for workers under this system is made on condition that the team, detachment or link fulfills the annual output plan laid down by at least 80 percent, or in zones of insufficient or excessive moisture (with the permission of the councils of ministers of the appropriate union republices) on condition that the plan for the production of produce is at least 50 percent fulfilled.

It is laid down that on sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises the scale of additional payments for workers employed in cropgrowing and livestock raising who have achieved high indicators for the yield of agricultural crops and livestock and poultry productivity for the assigned group as a whole can be increased from 25 to 50 percent of the wage fund with the permission of the superior organization and by agreement with the appropriate trade union committee. The appropriate USSR ministries and departments are instructed to define the indicators for agricultural crop yield and livestock and poultry productivity, the attainment of which makes possible the aforementioned increase in the scheduled wage fund, and also to define the specific size of such an increase.

The managers of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are granted the right to introduce payment of bonuses to workers according to indicators devised on the farm instead of the existing bonus procedure, taking into account specific production conditions, with the permission of the superior body and by agreement with the appropriate trade union committee. Here, the payment of bonuses to workers must be aimed at stimulating an increase in labor productivity, at reducing prime cost or direct expenditure, at increasing the production of output in comparison with previous years, at increasing high-quality feed production, at increasing in agricultural crop yields and livestock and poultry productivity, at improving product quality, ensuring the preservation of livestock and poultry numbers, achieving high output by each tractor, combine harvester and other machinery ensuring the preservation of machinery, at the economical expenditure of water for irrigation and at improving other work indicators.

Production team collectives (councils) are granted the right to determine the size of bonuses and earnings for each team member within the limits of the bonuses and earnings laid down for the team according to the results of the work of the team's entire collective, taking into account the individual team member's actual contribution to the overall work results, to recommend team members for the award of increments and additional payments for professional skill and for performing additional jobs, to determine the victors of the socialist competition within the team and the size of their incentive awards, to nominate candidates from among the team members for material and moral incentive awards according to the results of intrafarm socialist competition.

Sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and associations are granted the right to pay increments over and above the wage and salary rates out of savings made in the wage fund against the established norm or the planned wage fund, in order to increase the vested interest of the labor collectives of sovkhozes and of other state agricultural enterprises and associations in speeding up the growth of labor productivity and for the purpose of cutting down the cadre turnover. Increments are paid as follows:

To workers for performing two jobs and for the completion of the set volume of work with the reduced number of workers--the size of the increment to be up to 50 percent of the wage rate (salary scale);

To workers for performing two jobs and for the completion of the set volume of work with the reduced number of workers--the size of the increment to be up to 50 percent of the wage rate (salary scale);

To skilled repair shop workers employed on especially responsible work for high professional skill--on a graduated scale of 4, 8 or 12 percent of the wage rate for the appropriate grade within the margins of grade differentials (taking account of the length of uninterrupted service at the enterprise);

To engineers and technicians and employees for their high level of skill--at a scale of up to 30 percent--and to agricultural specialists working as team leaders in cropgrowing and livestock raising--at a scale of up to 50 percent of the salary (wage) scale, within the ceiling of up to 1 per cent of the wage fund of the sovkhozes and other stage agricultural enterprises and associations.

The aforementioned increments may be revoked if the work indicators deteriorate.

The appropriate USSR ministries and departments are instructed to devise and submit to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals for the payment of incentive awards to workers, leading workers and specialists from sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and associations for having raised the quality of agricultural produce, the intention being to channel toward these ends part of the additional money obtained by farms from the sale of produce of enhanced quality.

To intensify the vested material interest in enhancing the qualifications of workers in key trades employed on nonmechanized operations in cropgrowing on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises, the titles "master cropgrower first class" and "master cropgrower second class" with an additional payment of 20 or 10 per cent of the basic wage, respectively, have been instituted. At the same time, the USSR ministries and departments concerned must devise and confirm the regulations governing the procedure for conferring these titles by agreement with the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU.

It is recommended that kolkhozes confer the corresponding titles upon kolkhoz workers employed on nonmechanized operations in cropgrowing in conformity with the aforesaid regulations.

The labor of tractor driver-machine operators on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises engaged in fodder procurement work during the mass harvesting of fodder crops is remunerated in accordance with the procedure and under the conditions specified by CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU Resolution No 311 of 22 April 1966 for tractor driver-machine operators engaged in harvesting grain and pulse crops, grain corn and silage, sunflowers, potatoes and seed grass plants, provided that the fodder procured is of class 1 or 2.

The resolution specifies that the following procedure for awarding bonuses to leading workers and specialists is to be introduced with effect from 1981:

Up to 2 percent of annual salary for the post held for every percentage point of increased sales (production) of agricultural produce compared with the annual average over the previous 5 years;

Up to 2 percent of annual salary for the post held for every percentage point of increased profit compared with the annual average over the previous 5 years;

For making a profit:

Bonuses for increased sales (production) of agricultural produce are paid out of the farms' wages fund, and for increased profit and for making a profit they are paid out of money deducted from profits for award of bonuses to leading workers and specialists in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU Resolution No 227 of 2 April 1970. The size of the bonus for making a profit cannot exceed two monthly salaries per worker per year.

Bonuses to leading workers and specialists for increased sales (production) of agricultural produce are awarded on fulfillment of the production plan for grain and meat, and on specialized farms, in addition, for output in the main sector. Bonuses may be paid to farm specialists on the results of work in the relevant sectors or production sections in which they are employed.

As of 1981, the material incentive fund on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises is to be formed in accordance with stable normatives depending on the increase in production of output and the making of a profit.

On sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises this fund is formed:

In accordance with the normative established in percentages of profit for each percentage point of increased production of gross agricultural output compared with the annual average over the previous 5 years;

In accordance with the normative established for making a profit.

On low-profitability sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises (according to lists approved by union republic councils of ministers) the said fund is formed at the rate of up to 0.3 percent of the total annual planned wages fund for every percentage point of increased production of gross agricultural output compared with the annual average over the previous 5 years.

The sum total of payments into the material incentive fund (for the year that normatives are set) on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises must not exceed 12 percent of the enterprise's annual planned wages fund.

The relevant USSR ministries and departments are entrusted with drafting and approving regulations on the material incentive fund of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises, making provision in them for the procedure and conditions for awarding bonuses to farm workers for higher product quality in addition to other conditions. For the purposes of giving financial assistance to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in strengthening their economy and creating conditions for the further development of agricultural production the resolution provides for kolkhozes and sovkhozes to defer repayment of a debt previously defered and not repaid in 1980-1981 under USSR Gosbank loans totaling R10 billion with repayment in equal installments over 10 years starting in 1991. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are freed from paying interest on USSR Gosbank loans deferred in accordance with this resolution.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have obliged the union republic Communist Party Central Committees and Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms to examine the economic and financial position of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, to take measures to strengthen their economic and financial position, to improve the farms' labor productivity and profitability, to eliminate unproductive expenditure and extravagance in spending funds and to make fuller use of internal farm reserves, and to ensure the timely settlement of USSR Gosbank loans and other payments by kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

IZVESTIYA AGRICULTURAL REVIEW FOR MID-DECEMBER

LD241105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Agricultural Review by O. Pavlov: "Looking After Next Year's Harvest"]

[Text] Winter is at the door. Late fall this year was no time for suddenly slackening off the field work but a strenuous time for completing that work. The year had taken shape in such a way that the late crops had to be harvested and in some places the land had to be plowed for winter fallow literally on the brink of the heavy frosts. But the field work, which required maximum mobilization from the arable farmers, is behind them now. The entire agricultural year is also nearing its end.

The countryside is now living in preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress, discussing the draft "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85 and the Period Until 1990." The countryside is analyzing what has been done, revealing reserves and looking into the future. But the most immediate and very important prospect is the next harvest. Its foundations are laid in daily toil and concern.

Today many operations aimed at ensuring next year's harvest have gone under cover, so to speak. One of the most important of these operations is seed preparation. The Gigant Sovkhoz is known in Rostovskaya Oblast and indeed throughout the country for its stable successes in grain production. It has grain in any year, even the most unfavorable. Of course, the main thing is the overall standard of farming, but its most important ingredient here is considered to be excellently organized seed growing. Adopting the Gigant's experience, many Rostovskaya Oblast farms are paying attention to this matter and achieving success. Thus, in recent years the Mir Kolkhoz, Oktyabrskiy Rayon, has increased grain yield by 6 percent just by sowing new strains. And throughout the country as a whole this year 40 million hectares--one-third of the area sown to grain--were sown with new grain crop strains.

Our farms now have sufficient stocks of spring crop seed. But much work still has to be done with the seed. In the immediate future the delivery of grain for state corn and sunflower seed stocks must be completed and delays must be made up in the supply of perennial grass and particularly alfalfa seed to the all-union stock. A number of oblasts in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and other republics deserve to be criticized for the poor organization of grass seed procurements.

In some places there is still a large quantity of substandard seed. The conditions under which harvesting took place require careful processing of this year's grain. In brief, there is still much work to be done with the seed stock. There is time, but it must be used very carefully. The harvest of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan must be provided with top-grade seed.

And if we are speaking about the organization of seed growing as a whole, it must be noted that production of new and modified strains has still not been organized. To this day large areas are allocated on some farms to low-yield strains. Less attention is being paid to pulse, hulled crop and potato seed growing. The institutions of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the relevant ministries and departments must work more persistently on the elimination of these shortcomings.

Work under this year's hard conditions affected the state of agricultural equipment. In addition, some places did not have time to plow land for winter fallow in full or to cope with some other operations. That means that the load on equipment in the spring will be increased and that machinery must be prepared swiftly and carefully. The repair work is now being performed at last year's level, but this can hardly be satisfactory since the volume of work is now greater and its nature more complex. If tractors are in general being prepared rhythmically, seed planters, cultivators, potato planters and plows, that is, those tools on whose condition not only the tempot but--above all--the quality of the sowing depend are being repaired alarmingly slowly in some places.

The machine operators of Moldavia, Altayskiy Kray, and Krymskaya Oblast have initiated competition for proper, high-quality preparation of equipment for the 1981 field work. It is important that this initiative be disseminated everywhere and that the necessary conditions be created for machine operators in wintertime for highly productive labor. Much here depends on the enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and on the machine builders. They are called on to fulfill their commitments to the countryside irreproachably and above all to supply the farms with the necessary spare parts for the repair of all types of tractors, combines and tractor-drawn implements.

The year in arable farming is currently such that the extraction and in some places washing of nutrients from the soil have been considerable. It is essential to apply as large a quantity of fertilizers, particularly organic fertilizers, as possible to the 1981 crop. And questions of the application of fertilizers and the efficiency of their use must be the focus of attention for economic organs and the people's deputies.

The land reclamation workers will also make their contribution to the creation of the harvest in the first year of the 5-year plan. In accordance with the decisions of the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, they must commission over 700,000 hectares of irrigated land and 700,000 hectares of drained land. Having organized work well in wintertime--and such experience has been accumulated in many regions of the country--the land reclamation workers can commission a considerable proportion of areas in such a way that they can be used right away in spring for the spring crops.

Winter is a time for study and the improvement of qualifications for machine operators, stockraisers and arable farmers. And this time must be used to great benefit. Yet here is what sometimes happens. Every year a substantial proportion of arable farmers undergo various forms of training. At the same time rebukes can be heard regarding the under-qualification of a number of workers. This is because training is sometimes organized only formally, "for the record." People "sit out" the hours stipulated by the program but do not study advanced experience do not go into the subleties of the profession and acquaint themselves only superficially with progressive manufacturing methods. In some places rural SPTU [selskokhozyastvennyye professionalno-tekhnicheskiye uchilishcha] graduates are poorly received and their dropout rate from the farms is therefore considerable. Formalism in the organization of study is something which must be combated resolutely and skillfully.

In forming the harvest the role of the agronomic service on farms and in rayons is particularly important. Analyzing the results of the year and summing up past experience, agronomists elaborate the strategy and tactic of the struggle for good and stable harvests. Assessing his practice self-critically, seeking effective ways of combating adverse weather conditions calculating different options for action depending on specific conditions--that is the duty of the agronomist seeking constantly to increase the fields' fertility. Local soviet and economic organs must protect agronomists from petty tutelage, from the imposition of cliche-ridden recommendations and uncreative solutions. The agronomist is the legislator of the field, the production technologist, and he must be so not verbally but in deed.

Questions of organizing the 1981 field work occupy a prominent place on the agendas of rural soviet and rayispolkom sessions. The people's deputies display a highly responsible attitude to the preparation of the harvest of the first year of the new 5-year plan and are marching in the front ranks of precongress competition. Their initiative and efficiency wll serve every collective in attaining high results in the fields.

The country's arable farmers are seeking to greet the 26th CPSU Congress fittingly. Their main task today is to lay a reliable foundation for next year's harvest.

ABKHAZ MINISTER SCORES FOOD 'SPECULATORS'

LD191207 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 December 1980 publishes on page 4 under the headline "In a Fit of Money Grubbing" a 1,200-word reply by A. Antelava, Abkhazskaya ASSR depty minister of internal affairs, to readers' letters on the export of agricultural produce from the republic of speculators. Antelava states that the Abkhazskaya ASSR internal affairs organs are struggling against "those who bypass established procedure, are reluctant to sell surplus agricultural produce from their private plots on the republic's kolkhoz markets or to hand it over to the procurement organizations, and who try by hook or by crook to get to the northern regions of the country to sell their commodity there at speculative prices. He goes on to note that "mention must also be made of the fact that various dealers and schemers are always hovering around kolkhoz members and kolkhoz workers who, in the chase after easy money, are prepared to make any deals with their consciences" and cites numerous examples of the activity of groups of these "dealers" and their exposure by the Abkhaz internal affairs organs.

Calling for stricter sanctions against speculators, Antelava states that "workers of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs hold regular raids at Sochi's kolkhoz markets to establish the identity of those speculators who have nonetheless succeeded in forcing their way out of the republic with freight consisting of agricultural produce." Finally, Antelava discusses the illegal transport of citrus fruit by rail and notes that "it is essential either to increase the number of officials with the right to check mail cars to demand that the railroad leadership introduce exemplary order at its facilities, excluding a recurrence of instances of the illegal transport of agricultural produce."

MULTIPLE SATELLITES LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

Cosmos 1228-1235 Launched

LD240906 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec, TASS--The Soviet Union launched today eight artificial earth satellites of the Cosmos series (numbers 1228-1235). All these sputniks were put into an orbit by one booster rocket.

The satellites carry scientific equipment meant for the continuation of space exploration.

All satellites are revolving the Earth on orbits close to the present ones with the following initial parameters: the period of the revolution 114.6 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface 1,491 kilometres, the minimum distance 1,415 kilometres, inclination of the orbit 74 degrees. The equipment is functioning normally.

Prognoz-8 Launched

LD251630 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec, TASS--The Prognoz-8 automatic station was launched in the Soviet Union at seven hours 0.2 minutes of Moscow time today.

The aim of the launching of the Prognoz-8 station is to study the corpuscular and electromagnetic radiation of the sun, the streams of solar plasma, magnetic fields in the near earth space to determine the effect of solar activity on the inter-planetary medium and the earth's magnetosphere.

On board the station is installed the scientific equipment designed in the Soviet Union, the Polish People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Sweden according to the programme of international cooperation in the field of peaceful outer space exploration.

The automatic Prognoz-8 station has been put into a high elliptic orbit of earth satellite.

Its maximum distance from the earth's surface is 199 thousand [as received] kilometers, minimum distance--550 kilometers, initial period of revolution--95 hours 23 minutes and inclination of the orbit--65 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment the station carries on board a radio system for an accurate measurement of orbital elements, a radiotelemetic system for transmitting data to the earth about the functioning of instruments and on board equipment. The onboard systems and scientific equipment of the Prognoz-8 station are functioning normally.

Cosmos-1236 Launched

LD271005 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Dec, TASS--The Soviet Union launched on Friday an artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1236, to continue space research.

The initial period of the revolution is 89.8 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 388 km, the minimum distance is 180 km, the inclination of the orbit is 67.1 degrees. The onboard equipment is functioning normally.